

1899.
QUEENSLAND.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1898.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

BRISBANE:
BY AUTHORITY: EDMUND GREGORY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WILLIAM STREET.

C. A. 61—1899.

1899.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 1898

THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU

FOR THE YEAR 1898

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE VITAL STATISTICS OF QUEENSLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, HOME SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—The experience of the year just past, with respect to Vital Statistics, was scarcely a satisfactory one. The increase in estimated population, it is true, was both actually and relatively somewhat better than in the preceding year, due to a slight advance in the excess of arrivals over departures, but the conditions obtaining as to births and deaths were adverse in both instances, the number of the former recorded in the registers being fewer than in any year since 1887. The reason for this is difficult to determine, although, with the change in the age conditions of the population which must inevitably follow on a large dependence upon the natural accessions, a decline in the birth rate is inevitable. On the other hand, the number of deaths registered was greater in 1898 than in any of the previous thirteen years, epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, influenza, dengue fever, and whooping-cough adding largely to the deathroll of the colony. A slight increase in the number of marriages celebrated during 1898 is one of the many signs of returning prosperity.

POPULATION.

The facilities which are now afforded for passenger traffic between various countries, beneficial as they undoubtedly are, yet offer great obstacles in formulating population estimates. The natural increase is capable of very accurate measurement. There is no room for doubt that but a fractional number only of the births and deaths which occur escape official registration. Unfortunately, the same does not appear to be the case with respect to arrivals and departures, and the experience of all the Australian colonies would appear to point to the conclusion that whilst the sea-borne arrivals are returned with reasonable accuracy, on the other hand a very considerable number of the sea-borne departures are omitted from the Customs returns. The statisticians of most of the Australasian colonies have for some years past provided for this by graduated additions to their departures based on the experience derived from a comparison of the estimated and collected populations at the various census periods.

In Queensland it has not been the practice to make any such allowance, and the figures are arrived at by annual additions of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of arrivals over departures (by sea and rail) exactly as recorded. On this hypothesis the estimated population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1898, was 498,523, of whom 279,670 were males and 218,853 were females.

The following table shows the population as estimated for each quarter of the year by the addition or subtraction of the natural and artificial increase or decrease respectively for each such period:—

A.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	EXCESS.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
				Males.	Females.	Persons.			
Estimated Population on 1st January, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	271,372	213,328	484,700
Births registered during March Quarter	1,756	1,606	3,362	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths registered during March Quarter	867	533	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Increase to Population during March Quarter	...	...	...	889	1,073	1,962	...	...	...
Arrivals by sea and by rail during March Quarter	5,669	2,586	8,255	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departures by sea and by rail during March Quarter	4,805	2,241	7,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase by excess of Arrivals over Departures during Quarter	...	...	...	864	345	1,209	...	...	...
Total Increase to Population during March Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	1,418	3,171
Estimated Population on 31st March, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,125	214,746	487,871
Births registered during June Quarter	1,789	1,806	3,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths registered during June Quarter	757	489	1,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Increase to Population during June Quarter	...	...	...	1,032	1,317	2,349	...	...	...
Arrivals by sea and by rail during June Quarter	6,324	2,810	9,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departures by sea and by rail during June Quarter	3,780	1,873	5,653	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase by excess of Arrivals over Departures during Quarter	...	...	...	2,544	937	3,481	...	...	...
Total Increase to Population during June Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,576	2,254	5,830
Estimated Population on 30th June, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	276,701	217,000	493,701
Births registered during September Quarter	1,830	1,883	3,713	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths registered during September Quarter	1,049	694	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Increase to Population during September Quarter	...	...	...	781	1,189	1,970	...	...	...
Arrivals by sea and by rail during September Quarter	6,392	2,394	8,786	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departures by sea and by rail during September Quarter	4,204	2,040	6,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase by excess of Arrivals over Departures during Quarter	...	...	...	2,188	354	2,542	...	...	...
Total Increase to Population during September Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,969	1,543	4,512
Estimated Population on 30th September, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	279,670	218,543	498,213
Births registered during December Quarter	1,708	1,555	3,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths registered during December Quarter	1,098	756	1,854	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Increase to Population during December Quarter	...	...	...	610	799	1,409	...	...	...
Arrivals by sea and by rail during December Quarter	5,614	2,454	8,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departures by sea and by rail during December Quarter	6,224	2,943	9,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease by excess of Departures over Arrivals during Quarter	...	...	...	* 610	* 489	* 1,099	...	...	...
Total Increase to Population during December Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	310
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	279,670	218,853	498,523

* Decrease.

From this it will be seen that the chief increases occurred in the second and third quarters of the year, during which periods 10,342 persons, or 75 per cent. of the total increase, were added to the population. During the fourth quarter the population was practically stationary. Owing to departures of holiday-makers for the southern colonies, the exchange has in recent years been against Queensland during the latter portion of the year. This condition was accentuated in 1898, and, meeting with a low natural increase due to heavy mortality in December quarter, resulted in an addition to the population of 310 persons only during October, November, and December.

It seems an unmistakable sign of returning prosperity when so many Queenslanders can take holidays to this extent.

The increase of population in 1897 as compared with 1896 was 12,521, whilst for last year it numbered 13,823—a difference of 1,302 in favour of 1898. The centesimal increases for 1897 and 1898 were 2·65 and 2·85 respectively. This latter was more favourable than in all the other colonies but two—namely, in Western Australia and Tasmania, and exceeded the centesimal increase for the whole of Australasia by 1·33 per cent.

The centesimal ratio of increase in the population of each of the Australasian colonies last year was :—

Aa.

Queensland	2·85	West Australia	3·83
New South Wales	1·72	Tasmania	3·27
Victoria	*0·06	New Zealand	1·98
South Australia	1·31		

* Decrease.

Victoria was the only colony of the group which showed a decrease, and this was fractional only, but even in Western Australia, where the population has multiplied more than two and one-third times since 1891, or an annual average for that period of 31 per cent., the increase last year fell short of 4 per cent. It is evident that these colonies are not likely to experience any great accessions of population unless the natural flow is augmented by some form of assisted immigration.

The sex proportion is an important element as affecting population statistics. In each province of the Australasian group the males exceed the females. The relative proportions of each are somewhat varied.

Ab.

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1898.			Proportion of each sex in each 100 of the Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Queensland	279,670	218,853	498,523	56·1	43·9
New South Wales	721,335	624,905	1,346,240	53·6	46·4
Victoria	593,446	582,044	1,175,490	50·5	49·5
South Australia	191,745	176,055	367,800	52·1	47·9
West Australia	112,054	56,075	168,129	66·6	33·3
Tasmania	95,633	81,707	177,340	53·9	46·1
New Zealand	392,124	351,339	743,463	52·7	47·3
	2,386,007	2,090,978	4,476,985	53·3	46·7

The greatest disproportion between males and females is found in Western Australia, where the former comprise two-thirds of the population, Queensland coming next with centesimal proportions of 56 males and 44 females. In Victoria the difference between the two sexes is 1 per cent. only.

In common with all countries witnessing an abnormal development, Western Australia, as a consequence of representative government and of gold discoveries, has experienced a large influx of male immigrants, bringing about a great change in the sex proportion of the population. Many of these were contributed by the sister colonies, which helped in them to hasten the equalisation of the sexes which invariably follows when the male arrivals no longer greatly exceed the female, and the larger proportion of the latter in the natural increase has fuller sway. In Queensland the want of proportion is no longer very pronounced, but, although the females are, taken altogether, increasing at a slightly greater ratio than the males, yet the progression is very slow, and matters have been almost stationary for some time, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the centesimal proportions for the past five years :—

Ac.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1894	56·4	43·7	1897	56·0	44·0
1895	56·3	43·7	1898	56·1	43·9
1896	56·0	44·0			

Although the population additions for 1898 and several previous years have been very few when compared with the conditions in this respect which formerly obtained, yet the excess of arrivals over departures was greater in Queensland last year than in any of the other colonies, exceeding even the excess of Western Australia by upwards of 2,000, so it is evident that the rush for that colony has now practically ceased.

Table No. I. in the Appendix furnishes full information as to the number of persons entering and leaving the Colony at the different ports during each quarter of the year, including arrivals and departures by rail overland from and to New South Wales. The total arrivals for the year numbered 34,243, and the departures 28,110, leaving an excess of arrivals of 6,133 as an addition to the population of the Colony. Of the arrivals, 15,154, or 44 per cent., and of the departures, 12,535, or 45 per cent., were to and from the port of Brisbane.

The following table shows year by year since 1862 the extent to which artificial and natural increases have respectively contributed to the population accessions of the Colony :—

Ad.

SHOWING EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS and of IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION by SEA and OVERLAND by RAILWAY.—
RETURN for THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, 1862 to 1898.

Year.	Population on the 31st December.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.				Contestinal proportion which the excess of Births over Deaths bears to the total Population increase.	Year.	EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION BY SEA AND OVERLAND BY RAILWAY.				Contestinal proportion which the excess of Arrivals over Departures bears to the total Population increase.	Total increase to Population to 31st December.	Contestinal ratio of total increase to Population of previous year.	Proportion of Females to each 100 Males in total increase.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Contestinal ratio to Population of previous year.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Contestinal ratio to Population of previous year.				
1862	45,077	387	518	905	2.63	8.45	1862	5,988	3,817	9,805	28.53	91.55	10,710	31.16	68.00
1863	61,640	296	650	946	2.10	6.46	1863	8,534	5,155	13,689	30.37	93.54	*16,563	*36.74	65.74
1864	74,036	575	865	1,440	2.34	11.61	1864	7,365	3,594	10,959	17.78	88.39	12,399	20.12	56.18
1865	87,804	807	992	1,799	2.43	13.07	1865	6,993	4,976	11,969	16.17	86.93	13,768	18.60	76.51
1866	96,201	692	1,073	1,765	2.01	21.02	1866	3,299	3,333	6,632	7.55	78.98	8,397	9.56	110.37
1867	99,849	1,187	1,544	2,731	2.84	74.86	1867	1,342	— 425	917	0.95	25.14	3,648	3.79	44.24
1868	107,427	1,102	1,559	2,661	2.67	38.30	1868	4,135	152	4,287	4.29	61.70	†7,578	†7.59	32.67
1869	109,897	1,263	1,630	2,893	2.69	117.13	1869	...	...	+	...	+	2,470	2.30	...
1870	115,567	1,495	1,765	3,260	2.97	57.50	1870	5,563	847	2,410	2.19	42.50	5,670	5.16	85.43
1871	125,146	1,484	1,936	3,420	2.96	50.45	1871	2,230	1,129	3,359	2.91	49.55	†9,579	8.29	82.51
1872	133,553	1,382	1,947	3,329	2.66	39.60	1872	3,614	1,464	5,078	4.06	60.40	8,407	6.72	68.27
1873	146,690	1,574	1,896	3,470	2.60	26.41	1873	5,963	3,704	9,667	7.24	73.59	13,137	9.84	74.30
1874	163,517	1,503	2,086	3,589	2.45	21.33	1874	9,203	4,035	13,238	9.02	78.67	16,827	11.47	57.17
1875	181,288	761	1,841	2,602	1.59	14.64	1875	12,651	2,518	15,169	9.28	85.36	17,771	10.87	32.50
1876	187,100	1,291	2,145	3,436	1.90	22.07	1876	9,720	2,416	12,136	6.69	77.93	†15,812	†13.21	22.60
1877	203,084	1,546	2,250	3,796	2.03	23.75	1877	9,495	2,693	12,188	6.52	76.25	15,984	8.55	44.77
1878	210,510	1,045	2,132	3,177	1.56	42.78	1878	1,639	2,610	4,249	2.09	57.22	7,426	3.65	176.68
1879	217,851	1,902	2,761	4,663	2.22	63.52	1879	1,357	1,321	2,678	1.27	36.48	7,341	3.49	125.25
1880	226,077	2,176	3,003	5,179	2.37	62.96	1880	1,173	1,874	3,047	1.40	37.04	8,226	3.77	145.63
1881	226,968	2,087	2,813	4,900	2.17	41.13	1881	4,554	2,460	7,014	3.10	58.87	†891	†0.39	...
1882	248,255	1,597	2,647	4,244	1.87	19.94	1882	11,091	5,952	17,043	7.51	80.06	21,287	9.38	67.77
1883	287,475	1,811	3,038	4,849	1.95	12.36	1883	22,587	11,784	34,371	13.85	87.64	39,220	15.80	60.75
1884	309,913	706	3,112	3,818	1.33	17.02	1884	11,746	6,874	18,620	6.48	82.98	22,438	7.81	80.20
1885	326,916	1,786	3,651	5,437	1.75	31.98	1885	7,222	4,344	11,566	3.73	68.02	17,003	5.48	88.75
1886	342,614	2,813	4,194	7,007	2.14	34.69	1886	8,268	4,922	13,190	4.03	65.31	**15,698	4.80	88.27
1887	366,940	3,600	4,747	8,347	2.44	34.31	1887	9,907	6,072	15,979	4.66	65.69	24,326	7.10	80.10
1888	387,463	3,718	5,000	8,718	2.37	42.48	1888	7,267	4,538	11,805	3.22	57.52	20,523	5.59	86.83
1889	406,658	3,519	4,750	8,269	2.13	43.08	1889	6,572	4,354	10,926	2.82	56.92	19,195	4.95	90.22
1890	422,776	4,222	5,547	9,769	2.40	60.61	1890	4,007	2,252	6,249	1.56	39.39	16,118	3.96	93.75
1891	410,330	4,162	5,383	9,545	2.26	85.87	1891	1,122	448	1,570	0.37	14.13	††6,769	1.60	110.35
1892	421,207	4,383	5,254	9,637	2.35	87.87	1892	1,024	306	1,330	0.32	12.13	10,967	2.67	102.83
1893	432,299	3,773	4,926	8,699	2.06	79.07	1893	2,055	248	2,303	0.55	20.93	11,002	2.61	88.78
1894	445,155	3,840	4,839	8,679	2.01	67.51	1894	3,201	976	4,177	0.96	32.49	12,856	2.97	82.59
1895	460,550	4,367	5,355	9,722	2.18	63.15	1895	3,959	1,714	5,673	1.27	36.85	15,395	3.45	84.90
1896	472,179	3,512	4,860	8,372	1.82	71.90	1896	1,941	1,316	3,257	0.71	28.01	11,629	2.53	113.26
1897	484,700	3,794	5,096	8,890	1.88	71.00	1897	2,965	666	3,631	0.77	29.00	12,521	2.65	85.25
1898	498,523	3,312	4,378	7,690	1.59	55.63	1898	4,986	1,147	6,133	1.26	44.37	13,823	2.85	66.58

NOTE.—* In addition to the increase by births over deaths, and immigration over emigration, the Census taken 1st January, 1864, showed a further addition of 1,928, being the difference between the estimated population and that ascertained by Census.

† In this year also the Census taken added 630 to the estimated population.

‡ In this year there was an excess of departures of 423.

§ In this year also the Census taken added 2,800 to the estimated population.

|| The increase here shown is after deducting the difference between estimated population and the smaller number as ascertained by Census. The actual increase is 11,914, consisting of 4,900 natural increase and 7,014 immigration increase.

¶ In estimating the population for this year, on the basis of the Census taken during 1881, it was found that there was an increase in female population of 2,203 and a decrease in male population of 1,312; consequently the total increase of 891 would be all females.

** The increase here shown is after deducting the difference between estimated population and the smaller number as ascertained by Census. The actual increase was 20,197 persons—11,081 males, 9,116 females—consisting of 7,007 from natural increase and 13,190 from immigration increase.

†† The increase here shown is after deducting the difference between the estimated population and the smaller number in the population as ascertained by the Census. The actual increase was 11,115 persons—5,284 males, 5,831 females—consisting of 9,545 from natural increase and 1,570 from immigration increase.

A consideration of the figures of this table shows not only to what extent in the past the population is indebted to arrival excess for its present numbers, but also, by the figures contained in the last column, how this excess also brought about the large preponderance of males which formerly obtained.

The extensive immigration which took place in the early sixties, the later seventies, and throughout nearly the whole of the eighties were most important factors in contributing to our present, speaking comparatively, small population, and at once explains the small progress in this respect demonstrated by the figures of more recent years, although those for 1898 show an improvement on those for the preceding seven years. Nor was the benefit derived from the accession limited to the actual numbers thereby added to the population, but, consisting as they did for the most part of persons of young adult age, their presence in the community markedly added to the natural increase, as illustrated by the high birth rates at these times obtaining.

The following statement affords a comparison of the part that immigration has played during various periods in contributing to the population numbers:—

Ae.

Increase by Excess of Arrivals over Departures.				Increase by Excess of Births over Deaths.		
Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1876 to 1880	23,384	10,914	34,298	7,960	12,291	20,251
1881 to 1885	57,200	31,414	88,614	7,987	15,261	23,248
1886 to 1890	36,111	22,138	58,249	17,872	24,238	42,110
1891 to 1895	11,361	3,692	15,053	20,525	25,757	46,282
1896	1,941	1,316	3,257	3,512	4,860	8,372
1897	2,965	666	3,631	3,794	5,096	8,890
1898	4,986	1,147	6,133	3,312	4,378	7,690

Thus in the five years, 1881-5, 88,614 persons were added to the population by the excess of arrivals over departures, or an annual average increase of 17,723, whilst the annual average for the five years, 1891-5, was 3,011 only. During 1898, 6,133 persons were thus added to the population. During the eighties the birth rate was about 37 for each 1,000 of the mean population. This has now fallen to 30.

Now that free immigration has ceased, the great bulk of the oversea, and of course all the overland (train), passenger traffic is of necessity returned as being with the adjoining colony of New South Wales. Much of it, however, relates to that province *in transitu* only, so that the extent of Queensland's true passenger traffic with each of the Australasian colonies is difficult to determine, and really requires to be considered as a whole.

B.

ARRIVALS by SEA and OVERLAND by RAILWAY to QUEENSLAND from the other AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the Year 1898.

The following tables show the passenger traffic with the rest of Australasia, and the extent to which it is shared in by each port of the colony:—

QUARTER.	WHENCE.	ARRIVALS.																																
		Brisbane.		Mary-borough.		Bunda-berg.		Glad-stone.		Rock-hampton.		Mackay.		Port Denison		Townsville.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cooktown.		Thursday Island.		Norman-ton.		Burke-town.		Wallangarra. (By Rail.)		TOTAL ARRIVALS.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1	New South Wales	1,851	752	5	6	1	1	...	...	265	67	39	22	9	3	318	148	22	2	1	...	16	10	19	5	5	2	2	...	2,049	1,187	4,602	2,205	6,807
	Victoria ...	258	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	230	587	
	South Australia ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21	
	Total, 1st Quarter	2,109	937	5	6	1	1	...	...	265	67	39	22	9	3	421	196	22	2	1	...	16	10	33	5	5	2	2	...	2,049	1,187	4,977	2,438	7,415
2	New South Wales	2,096	1,011	16	3	...	...	...	...	244	117	39	15	21	8	309	160	99	28	2	...	65	12	13	5	3	2	1	1	1,834	1,093	4,742	2,455	7,197
	Victoria ...	355	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	57	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	250	721	
	South Australia ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1	78	
	Western Australia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
	Total, 2nd Quarter	2,457	1,205	16	3	1	5	...	...	244	117	39	15	21	8	428	217	99	28	4	...	65	12	80	5	3	2	1	1	1,834	1,093	5,292	2,711	8,003
3	New South Wales	2,242	986	10	9	...	...	...	...	225	109	39	11	17	12	264	104	190	57	2	1	16	7	18	5	4	4	2	...	1,505	670	4,534	1,975	6,509
	Victoria ...	398	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	553	244	797
	South Australia ...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	20	
	New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	Total, 3rd Quarter	2,647	1,196	10	9	...	3	...	...	225	109	39	11	17	12	418	150	190	57	2	1	16	7	18	6	5	4	2	...	1,505	670	5,094	2,235	7,329
4	New South Wales	2,466	1,097	16	16	...	...	2	...	208	100	35	14	10	5	215	115	100	17	1	1	6	2	33	7	...	...	...	...	1,478	714	4,570	2,088	6,658
	Victoria ...	258	146	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	224	627	
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Total, 4th Quarter	2,724	1,243	16	16	...	...	3	...	208	100	35	14	10	5	359	193	100	17	1	1	6	2	37	7	...	...	...	...	1,478	714	4,977	2,312	7,289
	Total for the Year	9,937	4,581	47	34	2	9	3	...	942	393	152	62	57	28	1626	756	411	104	8	2	103	31	168	23	13	8	5	1	6,866	3,664	20,340	9,696	30,036

NOTE.—Arriva from New Guinea and Fiji are not included in this Table

DEPARTURES by SEA and OVERLAND by RAILWAY from QUEENSLAND for the other AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the Year 1898.

QUARTER.	WHITHER.	DEPARTURES.																																
		Brisbane.		Mary-borough.		Bunda-berg.		Glad-stone.		Rock-hampton.		Mackay.		Port Denison.		Townsville.		Cairns.		Dungeness.		Cooktown.		Thursday Island.		Norman-ton.		Burke-town.		Wallangarra. (By Rail).		TOTAL DEPARTURES.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1	New South Wales	1,357	737	2	3	9	192	93	42	38	3	3	149	76	35	19	13	11	23	3	6	1,930	977	3,761	1,960	5,721
	Victoria ...	153	106	50	28	7	1	1	1	204	135	339
	South Australia ...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
	Western Australia	53	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	15	79
	Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
	Total, 1st Quarter	1,577	859	2	3	9	192	93	42	38	3	3	213	105	35	19	13	11	30	4	6	...	1	1	1,930	977	4,053	2,113	6,166
2	New South Wales	1,225	671	8	5	3	5	145	60	36	18	2	6	97	49	27	5	24	3	14	...	3	8	1,528	781	3,112	1,611	4,723
	Victoria ...	13	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	100	279
	South Australia ...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
	Western Australia	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	14	50
	New Zealand	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
	Total, 2nd Quarter	1,394	768	8	5	4	10	145	60	36	18	2	6	151	70	27	5	24	3	20	4	3	8	1,528	781	3,342	1,738	5,080
3	New South Wales	1,779	958	12	10	1	1	137	77	41	21	3	4	135	43	49	13	...	1	15	2	25	5	3	2	6	1	1,406	678	3,612	1,816	5,428
	Victoria ...	208	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	160	431
	South Australia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Western Australia	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
	Total, 3rd Quarter	2,002	1,099	12	10	1	1	137	77	41	21	3	4	198	68	49	13	...	1	15	2	29	5	3	2	6	1	1,406	678	3,902	1,982	5,884
4	New South Wales	2,459	1,221	29	28	3	1	319	149	109	41	15	7	246	132	102	26	9	5	15	5	7	5	1,777	950	5,090	2,570	7,660
	Victoria ...	351	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	264	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	620	312	932
	South Australia ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
	Western Australia	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
	Total, 4th Quarter	2,818	1,436	29	28	3	1	319	149	109	41	19	7	510	237	102	26	9	5	20	6	10	10	1,777	950	5,725	2,896	8,621
	Total for the Year	7,791	4,162	51	46	17	12	793	379	228	118	27	20	1,072	480	213	63	...	1	61	21	99	19	22	20	7	2	6,641	3,386	17,022	8,729	25,751

SUMMARY TABLE showing ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES by SEA and OVERLAND by RAILWAY, MALES and FEMALES, between QUEENSLAND and the other AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES during the Year 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Total Number of Arrivals ...	20,340	9,696	30,036
" " Departures ...	17,022	8,729	25,751
Excess of Arrivals ...	3,318	967	4,285

NOTE.—Departures for New Guinea and Fiji are not included in this Table.

It is thus seen that the arrivals from Australasia numbered 30,036, or 88 per cent. of all arrivals, and the departures 25,751, or 92 per cent. of all departures. The arrivals were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, although the greatest number arrived in the second quarter. Of the departures, on the other hand, the fourth quarter witnessed a considerable increase. The following summary of the foregoing tables show the number of arrivals and departures returned as from and for each colony respectively :—

Bb.

—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Arrivals	27,171	2,732	123	1	...	9
Departures	23,532	1,981	70	161	1	6
Excess of Arrivals ...	3,639	751	53	...	...	3
„ Departures ...	...	...	...	160	1	...

These figures justify the assumption that they have no bearing on the original place of departure or the final destination of persons arriving and departing respectively, for it would be absurd to suppose that no one arrived from Tasmania last year, and that only one person left for that colony. Of the aggregate arrivals and departures from and for the rest of Australasia, 50,703, or 91 per cent., were returned as with New South Wales. It is evident that, although considerable numbers of Queensland residents visit New Zealand and Tasmania each year, as they depart in the first place for Sydney they are usually returned for that port only, and not for the more distant colonies which they intend visiting.

The passenger exchange between Queensland and the other colonies is almost invariably in favour of the former. On only one occasion during the last decennium has the converse been the case; this was in 1891, when 623 more persons departed for than arrived from the rest of Australasia. Particulars on this point will be found in the following statement :—

Bc.

		Excess of Arrivals.					Excess of Arrivals.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
1889 ...	2,644	1,297	3,941	1894 ...	1,949	1,055	3,004		
1890 ...	1,876	501	2,377	1895 ...	3,587	1,702	5,289		
1891 ...	69	—692	—623	1896 ...	1,856	1,278	3,134		
1892 ...	1,423	79	1,502	1897 ...	2,168	433	2,601		
1893 ...	1,819	393	2,212	1898 ...	3,318	967	4,285		

— Excess of Departures.

On only one occasion during the ten years was the excess of arrivals from the other Australasian colonies greater than it was last year. In 1895, 5,289 persons were added to the population at the expense of, or by way of, the other colonies; and last year the number was 4,285. With the exception of 1891 above referred to—when there was an excess of departures—on only one occasion during the decade was the excess of arrivals less than 2,000: this was in 1892, when they numbered 1,502.

The immigration and emigration returns do not, of course, furnish exact information as to the age of passengers, but discrimination is had in this respect to a certain extent. Records are taken as to the number of adults, children, and infants, respectively. Information under these heads is shown in Appendix Table No. I. already quoted, a summary of which is subjoined :—

Bd.

—	Adults.			Children, 1 to 12 years.			Infants.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Arrivals, 1898 ...	22,247	8,755	31,002	1,520	1,325	2,845	232	164	396	23,999	10,244	34,243
Departures, 1898 ...	17,535	7,803	25,338	1,246	1,125	2,371	232	169	401	19,013	9,097	28,110
Excess of Arrivals or } — Departures }	4,712	952	5,664	274	200	474	...	—5	—5	4,986	1,147	6,133

From this it is seen that the infant life of the Colony was in no wise contributed to by the 6,133 persons added by excess of arrivals to the population; on the other hand, the departures of infants exceeded the arrivals by 5, who were all females. One child to every 11 adults and 1 infant to every 71 adults were about the proportions of each amongst all arrivals and departures.

A large proportion of the passenger traffic with the south is carried on by the overland route. There is little doubt that, but for the greater cost, it would be availed of much more extensively, for the ratio is seen to fluctuate in response to periods of depression and prosperity and to the lowering or raising of steamer fares. The proportion per cent. of the total traffic which was conducted by rail for each of the past ten years was as follows :—

Be.

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
34·01	33·16	40·38	43·63	35·81	30·29	24·55	35·54	40·59	36·64

The ratio has usually fluctuated between 30 and 40 per cent., but in 1895 it fell to the lowest point, 24·55, whilst in 1892 it reached its maximum at 43·63. The keen competition existing between the different steamship companies for passenger traffic, and consequent low fares, is doubtless responsible for the fact of the 1898 rate being below that of the preceding year.

Alien Population.

In connection with statistics and political economy in Queensland the word "alien," when used as applied to the population, is understood to refer to persons of Asiatic or Pacific Island race. The importance which attaches to this question has been recognised for many years, and special measures adopted for computing the population, both by a special record of the births and deaths of aliens, and also by discriminating as to their arrival and departure in the Customs returns. From time to time events tended to show that, notwithstanding every care, some coloured aliens reached the Colony without distinctive record, and so it was decided by the Government to take a crude census of this portion of the population. This was carried out by the police on the 1st November, 1898, and proved that the estimates of the population of Chinese and other Asiatics were below the actual facts. The figures relating to the other races were practically confirmed. With respect to Chinese, the difference was considerable, amounting as it did to about 2,000. As the arrivals and departures of this class of coloured aliens is very strictly regulated by the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, it would not be reasonable to suppose that anything approaching this number could have passed into the Colony by sea unrecorded; the circumstances therefore point to a very considerable clandestine influx overland from adjoining colonies. With regard to "Other Asiatics," which designation comprises, amongst others, Syrians, Armenians, Cingalese &c., &c., as persons of these races pass to and fro with the same facility and under exactly the same conditions as persons of European extraction, and their arrival from other colonies is not specially noted, and, moreover, are frequently British subjects and of a complexion little, if any, darker than these, it is not probable that records of their arrival and departure will ever be more than a crude approximation of the facts. The estimated figures with regard to them came short of the census figures of 1st November by some 1,200.

The mode of collecting statistics of arrivals and departures of coloured aliens by sea has recently been again changed with a view, if possible, to still further minimise the risk of omissions of such as aliens in the Customs returns.

The net immigration or emigration for coloured aliens for each of the last two years was as follows:—

C.

SHOWING the NUMBER of CHINESE, POLYNESIANS, and OTHER ASIATICS contained in the INCREASE to POPULATION from EXCESS of IMMIGRATION by SEA for the YEARS 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Excess of Arrivals—1897.			Excess of Departures—1897.			Excess of Arrivals—1898.			Excess of Departures—1898.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	47	10	57	...	...	...	243	19	262	...	...	...
Pacific Islanders	57	...	11	...	46	...	490	...	451	...	39	...
Japanese	421	63	484	...	...	...	601	6	607	...	...	...
Javanese	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	9	...	25	...	16
Other Asiatic Races	8	...	6	...	2	...	107	...	106	...	1	...
Total	538	24	562	...	...	...	1,416	...	1,410	...	6	...

The rough census above referred to having disclosed the under estimates of previous calculations, the figures as given by the enumeration have been adopted as the basis of the population estimate of coloured aliens to the 31st December, 1898, and the results of the computations are given in the subjoined table:—

Ca.

ESTIMATED NUMBER and PROPORTION of PERSONS of NATIONALITIES other than of CHINESE and PACIFIC ISLANDERS and OTHER ASIATIC RACES, together with the NUMBER and PROPORTION of the CHINESE, PACIFIC ISLANDERS, and OTHER ASIATIC RACES, respectively, in the POPULATION of the Colony of QUEENSLAND, on the 31st December, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage to Total Estimated Population.
Estimated Chinese Population	9,899	90	9,989	2·00
„ Pacific Islands Population	8,099	490	8,589	1·72
„ Japanese Population	3,050	219	3,269	0·66
„ Javanese Population	337	21	358	0·07
„ Other Asiatic Population	2,072	170	2,242	0·45
„ Population of all other Nationalities	256,213	217,863	474,076	95·10
Total Estimated Population	279,670	218,853	498,523	100·00

From this it will be seen that coloured aliens comprise less than 5 per cent. of the total population, of which Chinese contribute just 2 per cent., Pacific Islanders 1½ per cent., and the other races each of them fractions only.

Although the alien population at the end of 1898, as amended in obedience to Census results, shows a small increase both actually and relatively when compared with the estimated population on 31st December, 1897, it must be borne in mind that the increase does not belong to the former year, having accumulated, at least in part, during previous years owing to the causes already referred to. A comparison, however, of the definite figures for 1891 (regular census) with the definite figures for 1898 (based on special census) shows a distinct decline on the relative numbers in the latter year:—

Cb.						
	Census. 1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Chinese ...	2.18	1.78	1.71	1.65	1.61	2.00
Pacific Islanders ...	2.39	1.90	1.90	1.82	1.72	1.72
Other Asiatics ...	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.77	0.84	1.18
European Extraction ...	94.96	95.84	95.95	95.76	95.83	95.10
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Thus in 1891 the population of European extraction numbered 94.96 per cent. of the total population, a ratio that had risen to 95.10 in 1898.

Population in Divisions.

For many purposes some estimate of the population to be found in each of the great divisions of the Colony is frequently demanded. A census offers the only practicable method of determining with accuracy the number of persons occupying any given area. A reliable return of the number of occupied dwellings on a fixed date would enable a close estimate to be made on the basis of the number of persons to each occupied dwelling as disclosed by the immediately preceding census. The requisite data for such an estimate is collected with much difficulty for the metropolitan area, and the experience gained justifies the conclusion that any attempt to extend this collection to comprise large portions of the Colony would not result in reliable premises upon which to base additional estimates. It is therefore found necessary to fall back upon the law of proportion, and to form an estimate of the present population in the divisions on the basis of the numbers shown at the last enumeration. With every year that the date of the census recedes into the past the result becomes less reliable.

It must be distinctly borne in mind that the results arrived at are, as stated, by proportion only and not from a recent basis of actual knowledge. Any extraordinary increase in settlement in any division from any cause would tend to increase the numbers of that division and alter the relative proportion of its population to that of the whole.

The following statement gives the number of persons, male and female, in each of the three great divisions of the Colony calculated upon this principle:—

D.						Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Total Colony.
Census Population—									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,861	28,423	144,495	223,779
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,216	18,434	124,289	169,939
Persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	78,077	46,857	268,784	393,718
Proportion, per cent.—									
Males to total Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	22.73	12.70	64.57	100.00
Females to total Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	16.01	10.85	73.14	100.00
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1898—									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,569	35,518	180,583	279,670
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	35,038	23,746	160,069	218,853
Total Persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	98,607	59,264	340,652	498,523

Of the total population 68.34 per cent. are presumed to be in the Southern Division, 19.77 in the Northern, and 11.89 in the Central. The proportion of males and females respectively in the North are 64.47 and 35.53, in the Central 59.93 and 40.07, and in the South 53.01 and 46.99.

Population, Metropolitan Area.

For the past two years the officers of this Department have prepared an estimate of the population within the five-mile area, based upon data supplied by the clerks of the various municipal authorities comprised in Greater Brisbane. Information for a like purpose has this year been sought to be obtained from an extended district, so as to comprise the area embraced by a ten-mile radius within the metropolitan district. The application for particulars has, for the most part, been cheerfully complied with, but one or two of the local authorities have evinced a desire to evade their obligations in this respect. It is manifestly impossible for my Department to supply valuable statistics on this as well as on many other points without the hearty co-operation of those in a position to furnish the requisite data.

Da.

Population of the City of Brisbane and Suburbs.

		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Five-mile Radius	Brisbane Proper (Registry District)	32,374	32,026	64,400
	Beyond Registry District ...	21,837	21,603	43,440
		54,211	53,629	107,840
Outside Five and Within Ten-mile Radius		5,559	4,794	10,353
Ten-mile Radius (Greater Brisbane)		59,770	58,423	118,193

The estimate for 1898 of the population in the five-mile radius shows an increase of 2,106 persons. It will be seen that, by increasing the radius from five to ten miles for Greater Brisbane, 10,353 persons are added to the population. The increase in area is therefore 300 per cent., whilst the increase in population is 9.6 per cent. only.

Mean Population.

The mean population is that which is assumed to be the average population for the whole year, and is the population adopted in computing ratios of all matters, the figures regarding which relate to a continuing period and not to a given date. It has previously been the practice to estimate the mean population by dividing the difference between the estimated population at the beginning and end of the year, and adding one moiety to the former. As, however, the population is estimated in quarters, the more correct method of basing the mean population on the quarterly estimates has this year been adopted, which gives for the mean population for 1898 276,108 males, 216,494 females, 492,602 persons.

MARRIAGES.

There was a slight increase in the actual number of marriages celebrated last year, although the relative number, compared with population, remained constant.

There were 2,972 marriages celebrated in 1898 and 2,894 in 1897, an increase of 78 on the former year. The following table shows the number of marriages celebrated in each quarter of the year in each registry district during 1898 :—

E.

SHOWING the NUMBER of MARRIAGES REGISTERED in each REGISTRY DISTRICT, in each QUARTER of the Year 1898.

Registry District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total Marriages.
Aramac	4	4	8	17	33
Balonne	8	7	2	7	24
Blackall	6	4	8	14	32
Bowen	4	2	4	4	14
Brisbane	157	144	158	181	640
Bundaberg	16	23	24	25	88
Burke	8	17	11	13	49
Burnett	1	8	8	5	22
Caboolture	9	9	10	12	40
Cairns	10	7	11	17	45
Cardwell	2	10	6	4	22
Charleville	4	3	3	8	18
Clermont	5	10	4	11	30
Cloncurry ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Cook	2	6	4	7	19
Cunnamulla	1	5	7	5	18
Dalby	9	3	3	2	17
Darling Downs Central	11	13	8	4	36
Darling Downs East	7	6	6	3	22
Darling Downs North	2	6	5	3	16
Darling Downs West	8	...	1	1	10
Diamantina	5	1	4	5	15
Drayton and Toowoomba	38	33	24	47	142
Enoggera	28	17	24	18	87
Etheridge	1	...	3	1	5
Fassifern	7	10	11	11	39
Gladstone	9	6	1	5	21
Gympie	26	23	24	29	102
Herberton	3	3	6	3	15
Highfields	3	4	6	3	16
Hughenden	3	2	4	1	10
Ipswich	20	27	26	27	100
Kennedy	52	58	37	55	202
Leichhardt ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Logan	13	15	12	12	52
Mackay	20	11	8	16	55
Maranoa	13	12	5	6	36
Marathon ... ..	...	2	2	4	8
Maryborough	26	24	16	28	94
Moreton East	8	6	7	9	30
Moreton West	20	26	27	21	94
Nundah	11	15	15	20	61
Oxley	2	14	4	7	27
Palmer ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Peak Downs ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Rockhampton	29	40	43	45	157
Somerset	6	1	10	4	21
Springure	2	3	1	5	11
Stanley ... ..	...	1	2	...	3
Stanthorpe	4	1	1	3	9
St. Lawrence	1	2	1	...	4
Tambo ... ..	...	2	3	2	7
Taroom	1	...	...	1	2
Tiaro	2	...	2	2	6
Toowong	7	6	7	10	30
Townsville	36	32	39	32	139
Warrego ... ..	...	...	1	2	3
Warwick	13	21	17	9	60
Westwood	15	22	14	25	76
Wide Bay	3	8	5	15	31
Woothakata ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
TOTAL	701	737	706	828	2,972

The greatest number was celebrated during the last quarter, and the fewest in the first. There were more celebrated in the second quarter than in either the first or third. The first quarter's marriages are usually fewer than those of other quarters, a large proportion of the population objecting to be married during Lent. This was well illustrated in 1897, when marriages in the first quarter were more numerous than in the second, Easter falling late in that year. Of the 2,972 marriages which took place last year, 640, or 22 per cent., were celebrated in Brisbane district. Other districts in which the number exceeded 100 were—Kennedy, 202; Rockhampton, 157; Drayton and Toowoomba, 142; Townsville, 139; Gympie, 102; and Ipswich 100 exactly. On considering the increases or decreases in the number of marriages in the various individual districts, the figures would appear, taken generally, to justify the conclusion that the population of the rural districts is expanding at a greater rate than that of some of the urban districts. The largest increase was in Gympie; this district covers a large area, and comprises, outside the town of Gympie, an extensive rural population. Increases were found in the districts of Blackall, Caboolture, Cairns, Cardwell, Darling Downs Central, Fassifern, Wide Bay, and Warwick. The last named, although containing an important town, is practically a rural district. In the following districts there were fewer marriages celebrated in 1898 than in 1897:—Bowen, Bundaberg, Charleville, Hughenden, Maryborough, Ipswich, and Maranoa. The marriage rate of a community is generally accepted as an index to its prosperity, rising and falling as the latter increases or declines. This rule, however, is only applicable where the age condition of the people remains practically unchanged, and has no bearing in Queensland if the comparison is applied to periods far distant from each other, otherwise the ratios of 12 to 14 marriages to each 1,000 of the population experienced in the sixties would make the present ratio of 6 per 1,000 read most unfavourably. The marriage rate for each year since the institution of State registration is given in the following statement:—

Ea.

Year.	Number of Marriages per 1,000 mean Population.	Year.	Number of Marriages per 1,000 mean Population.	Year.	Number of Marriages per 1,000 mean Population.
1857	8.2	1871	8.1	1885	8.9
1858	9.4	1872	8.7	1886	8.3
1859	9.3	1873	9.6	1887	8.2
1860	10.8	1874	8.6	1888	8.7
1861	10.2	1875	8.6	1889	7.9
1862	14.4	1876	7.6	1890	7.8
1863	14.5	1877	7.6	1891	7.1
1864	14.0	1878	7.0	1892	6.7
1865	13.3	1879	7.5	1893	5.9
1866	11.6	1880	7.0	1894	5.7
1867	9.5	1881	7.7	1895	6.2
1868	8.3	1882	8.6	1896	6.1
1869	8.3	1883	8.9	1897	6.0
1870	7.8	1884	8.9	1898	6.0

After due allowance is made for the gradual decline in the marriage rate, owing to the decreasingly relative number of marriageable persons in the population, the waves of financial depression experienced in the later sixties and seventies and the earlier nineties are clearly defined. The very large number of adults in the population during 1860-65 is shown by the high rates of 10 to 14 then ruling. The rate has practically remained at 6 per 1,000 of the mean population for the past four years.

The Queensland marriage rate has been in recent years somewhat below that of most of the other Australasian colonies. A comparison of these for each of the last five years is afforded by the following statement:—

Eb.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Queensland ...	5.70	6.23	6.10	6.05	6.03
New South Wales ...	6.20	6.35	6.59	6.72	6.66
Victoria ...	5.99	6.00	6.48	6.36	*
South Australia ...	6.09	5.85	6.20	5.51	6.12
Western Australia ...	6.11	6.83	8.77	10.65	9.89
Tasmania ...	5.42	5.32	5.88	6.22	6.19
New Zealand ...	6.15	5.99	6.33	6.83	6.91

* Not available.

The Queensland marriage rate for 1898 was lower than that for any other colony of the group. New Zealand and South Australia were the only two provinces showing an improvement as compared with 1897. The high rate obtaining in Western Australia during 1896-7, as a result of the peculiar population conditions of that colony, brought about by a large influx of young adult life, already exhibits reactionary symptoms.

Marriage by Denomination.

The reader is referred to Table No. IV. in the Appendix for information as to the number of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each denomination in each registry district of the Colony.

A summary of the chief points of these is given in the following table, and the opportunity for a comparison is afforded between the figures for 1897 and 1898:—

F.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing NUMBER of MARRIAGES by Ministers of certain DENOMINATIONS for the Years 1897 and 1898, and the NUMERICAL and CENTESIMAL INCREASE or DECREASE as to each.

Denomination.	Marriages in 1897.	Marriages in 1898.	Numerical Increase + or Decrease— in 1898.	Centesimal Increase + or Decrease— in 1898.
Church of England ...	787	794	+ 7	+ 89
Roman Catholic Church ...	617	595	— 22	— 3·57
Methodist ...	473	486	+ 13	+ 2·75
Presbyterian ...	419	437	+ 18	+ 4·30
Baptist ...	146	143	— 3	— 2·05
Lutheran ...	126	137	+ 11	+ 8·73
Congregational ...	87	79	— 8	— 9·20
Salvation Army ...	24	25	+ 1	+ 4·17
Other Christian Sects ...	15	30	+ 15	+ 100·00
Hebrew ...	1	1	...	...
By Registrars and Marrying Justices ...	199	245	+ 46	+ 23·12
TOTAL ...	2,894	2,972	+ 78	+ 2·70

The four principal denominations provide 2,312 out of 2,972, or 78 per cent. of the total number of marriages. The largest actual, and, amongst those where the number is sufficient to be of any account, the largest relative increase was found in the number of marriages by Registrars or Marrying Justices. This increase of 46, or 23 per cent., is, indeed, so great that, were it not capable of other explanation, it might lead to the conclusion that, for some cause, the celebration of marriage as a religious rite was falling into desuetude. The actual cause, however, was the operation of "*The Aborigines Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act, 1897.*" This measure prohibited the employing of aborigines or female half-castes by whites without the license or permit of an aboriginal protector, and a number of aboriginal and half-caste women were, at the passing of the Act, living under the protection of whites under such conditions as precluded the granting of a license; and, as a subsection of section 10 of the statute exempted from its operations "a female lawfully married to and residing with a husband who is not himself an aboriginal," a considerable number of men—white, or of other than aboriginal race—availed themselves of this means of placing themselves outside the operations of this Act, in preference to separating from the partners of their homes. No doubt a number of these unions will be faithfully adhered to, but it is quite probable that in many instances the position of the women will not be actually improved by the legal obligation thus imposed upon the men. Reverting to the four principal denominations, one only—namely, the Roman Catholic—showed a decrease on the figures for 1897. There were 22 fewer marriages celebrated by this communion during 1898 than in the previous year, or a centesimal decline of 3·57. Of the other three, the greatest increase, both actual and relative, was in the Presbyterian.

The figures of marriages celebrated by the same denominations for each year of the past decade are given in the following table:—

Fa.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the NUMBER of MARRIAGES celebrated by Ministers of certain DENOMINATIONS Registered in the Colony, and by REGISTRARS, &c., for the last Ten Years.

Denomination.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total Ten Years.
Church of England ...	797	860	712	693	621	606	720	720	787	794	7,310
Roman Catholic Church ...	635	615	565	595	564	540	625	593	617	595	5,944
Methodist ...	471	483	461	504	410	415	516	494	473	486	4,713
Presbyterian ...	563	607	566	504	444	401	378	406	419	437	4,725
Baptist ...	104	123	112	89	84	108	117	130	146	143	1,156
Lutheran ...	132	119	115	116	112	122	126	110	126	137	1,215
Congregational ...	93	105	115	69	83	70	91	112	87	79	904
Salvation Army ...	10	10	13	7	26	18	19	18	24	25	170
Other Christian Sects ...	11	11	8	18	13	26	14	20	15	30	166
Hebrew ...	2	2	1	4	4	1	...	...	1	1	16
By Registrars and Marrying Justices ...	305	260	237	175	163	195	215	220	199	245	2,214
TOTAL ...	3,123	3,195	2,905	2,774	2,524	2,502	2,821	2,823	2,894	2,972	28,533

From this it will be seen that there was a greater number of marriages celebrated in 1890 than in any succeeding year, although the figures for 1898 exceed those of any intervening year. The mean annual number of marriages for the decennium was 2,853, the small number of marriages taking place in 1893 and 1894 reducing the average for the whole period.

The seven principal religious bodies comprised 91 per cent. of the total number of marriages. The relation of the number celebrated according to the rite of each of these denominations to the total number of marriages is illustrated by the following statement:—

Fb.

	Proportion per cent. for 10 years ended—		
	1890.	1895.	1898.
Church of England ...	26·43	25·67	25·62
Roman Catholic Church ...	19·82	20·82	20·83
Methodist Church ...	14·61	15·91	16·52
Presbyterian Church ...	16·71	17·32	16·56
Lutheran Church ...	4·55	4·29	4·26
Baptist Church ...	3·31	3·56	4·05
Congregational Church ...	3·95	3·25	3·17

A comparison of the figures for each of these periods given in the statement shows to what a slight extent the proportions of each denomination vary. The Church of England marriages number about one-fourth, the Roman Catholic one-fifth, the Methodist and the Presbyterians each about one-sixth of all marriages.

The ties of distinctive denominational religion would appear to sit lightly upon many people. A comparison of the number married according to the rites of a denomination with the number of people of that denomination in the community, as returned by themselves at the census, discloses remarkable discrepancies.

The following statement furnishes information on this point:—

		Fc.		Proportion to Total		Proportion to Total		Proportion to Total	
				Population at		Marriages mean		Marriages mean	
				Census of 1891.		for 10 years		for 10 years	
						ended 1891.		ended 1898.	
Church of England	36·21	...	26·30	...	25·62	...
Roman Catholic Church	23·56	...	19·85	...	20·83	...
Methodist Church	7·93	...	14·76	...	16·52	...
Presbyterian Church	11·59	...	17·25	...	16·56	...
Lutheran Church	4·43	...	4·36	...	4·26	...
Baptist Church	2·60	...	3·14	...	4·05	...
Congregational Church	2·18	...	3·82	...	3·17	...

Thus, members of the Church of England, who number 36 per cent. of the population, only contribute through their own church 26 per cent. of the marriages; the remaining 10 per cent. presumably enter into wedlock through the doorway of some other denomination. Roman Catholics are in a like case, albeit in a lesser degree, the difference between marriage and population ratios amounting to about 3 per cent. The Methodist and the Presbyterian churches both show a greatly larger number of marriages celebrated by their ministers than their proportion in the population would justify; the figures for Lutheran marriages alone of the seven bodies indicated proving reasonable consistency in this particular.

Birthplaces of Persons Married.

The fullest information on this point is furnished by Table No. V. in the Appendix.

Of the 5,944 persons married, 2,822, or 47 per cent., were born in the Colony; of these 42 per cent. were males and 58 per cent. were females; husbands and wives of Queensland birth bearing to the total number of marriages the centesimal ratios of 39 and 55 respectively. The growing importance of the Queensland-born element of the population as a contributor to the parties to marriage is well illustrated by the following statement:—

G.						
1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.	1898.
7·20	13·77	19·63	25·98	41·14	46·67	47·48

In 1875 only 7 per cent. of all persons married were natives of the Colony; this proportion had increased by nearly seven times in 1898. The next largest contributors to the marriage rate were natives of the United Kingdom, who numbered 2,029, or 34 per cent. of all persons married. Of the three nationalities comprised by the races of the British Islands, the most cosmopolitan would appear to be the Scotch, measured by the number of instances in which the bridegroom and bride were both of the one race.

Ages of Husbands and Wives.

Although, taken over a series of years, the mean age at marriage is slightly advancing, yet the marriage of quite young people is on the increase. From time to time the marriage registers of the Colony record lads of 17 amongst the bridegrooms, and female children of 13 as brides. There was one instance of the former last year, but happily 1898 witnessed no bride of a more youthful age than 15 last birthday. Full particulars as to the ages of all persons married during 1898 will be found on reference to Appendix Table No. VI.

The following statement extracted therefrom shows for a series of years the number of bridegrooms under 21, and of brides under 17, together with their proportion to each 100 persons married:—

		H.		Proportion to Total	
Year.		Grooms under 21		Persons Married.	
		years of age.			
1892	...	54	...	51	1·89
1893	...	54	...	41	1·88
1894	...	55	...	43	1·96
1895	...	59	...	52	1·97
1896	...	63	...	51	2·02
1897	...	76	...	61	2·37
1898	...	75	...	52	2·14

Although this proportion of very young persons was rather less in 1898 than in 1897, yet it will be seen that, taken for the whole seven years, there has been a gradual increase. Of the 75 husbands 1 was 17, 6 were 18, 31 were 19, and 37 were 20 years of age. Of the wives, 16 were only 15, and 36, were 16 years of age.

A perusal of the Appendix table above referred to furnishes some interesting information not only as to the ages of persons entering upon the married life, but also as to the ages of the partners selected by each respectively. On this point some strange disparities are disclosed. Of instances in which the groom was the elder, the following cases may be quoted—39 to 15, the husband being thus more than two and a half times the age of his bride, 42 to 17, and 51 to 19. In two cases women of 29 were married to men of 68 and 72. A few cases of young husbands and old wives were also recorded. One man of 25 selected a bride of 48, and men of 33 and 40 respectively married women of 51 and 56. The greatest age of any bridegroom was 72 years; a widower of that age was married to a spinster of 29. The oldest bride was 60; there were 2 of this age married to husbands of 57 and 65, both of whom were widowers.

The following statement shows the number of husbands and wives at each age group who respectively married partners younger and older than themselves:—

Ha.

HUSBANDS.

Ages of Husbands.	No. of Husbands at each Age Group.	MARRIED TO WIVES.										
		YOUNGER THAN THEMSELVES.					Same Age as themselves.	OLDER THAN THEMSELVES.				
		By 5 and more years.	By 4 years.	By 3 years.	By 2 years.	By 1 year.		By 1 year.	By 2 years.	By 3 years.	By 4 years.	By 5 and more years.
Under 21 years	75	1	...	3	11	17	13	8	11	6	1	4
21 to 25 years	973	169	127	112	143	120	121	62	41	29	11	38
26 to 30 "	991	506	88	94	80	57	62	31	22	15	10	26
31 to 35 "	494	341	26	30	22	17	17	8	11	5	4	13
36 to 40 "	241	192	8	9	4	6	7	3	5	4	1	2
41 to 45 "	88	70	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	2
46 to 50 "	47	37	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	2
Upwards of 50 years	63	55	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals	2,972	1,371	252	253	267	221	225	114	92	63	27	87

WIVES.

Age of Wives.	No. of Wives at each Age Group.	MARRIED TO HUSBANDS.										
		YOUNGER THAN THEMSELVES.					Same Age as themselves.	OLDER THAN THEMSELVES.				
		By 5 and more years.	By 4 years.	By 3 years.	By 2 years.	By 1 year.		By 1 year.	By 2 years.	By 3 years.	By 4 years.	By 5 and more years.
Under 21 years	754	...	...	...	1	4	13	45	65	59	83	484
21 to 25 years	1,280	3	2	16	31	55	121	107	131	122	124	568
26 to 30 "	579	25	13	27	38	41	62	47	50	51	31	194
31 to 35 "	201	27	7	8	12	8	17	13	11	14	10	74
36 to 40 "	81	14	4	6	7	3	7	6	5	5	3	21
41 to 45 "	33	7	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	13
46 to 50 "	28	7	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	12
Upwards of 50 years	16	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
Totals	2,972	87	27	63	92	114	225	221	267	253	252	1,371

Thus 75 of the husbands, and 754, or just ten times as many, of the wives were minors. Of these 32 of the males only, or not quite half, were married to women younger than themselves, and of the females 5 only were married to younger men. In 225 instances the bridegroom and the bride were the same age: the age group in which this most frequently occurred was from 21 to 25. An analysis of this statement discloses further interesting particulars in the same direction. With regard to the husbands, the greatest number of marriages took place between 26 and 30 years, and 2,039 out of the whole, or 69 per cent., took place under 30 years of age.

The favourite age for the women to marry seems to have been between 20 and 25 years, 1,280 having married then. No less than 2,034, or 43 per cent. of the whole, took place under 25 years of age.

The mean age at marriage of men and women has gradually risen during the past ten years, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Hb.

	All Husbands.	Bachelors.	All Wives.	Spinsters.
1889	27·88	...	23·38	
1890	27·95	...	23·41	
1891	27·86	...	23·60	
1892	28·40	...	23·52	
1893	28·38	...	23·61	
1894	28·57	...	23·91	
1895	28·70	...	23·81	
1896	28·72	27·66	24·18	23·08
1897	28·83	27·57	24·08	22·95
1898	29·11	28·01	24·33	23·46

Perusal of the table shows that the age of the husband has increased at a greater rate than that of the wife; the former having advanced about one and one-quarter years during the decade, and the latter about *one year only*.

The figures in the first and third columns refer respectively to all men and women married, whilst the second and fourth columns relate to the marriages of bachelors and spinsters, and consequently give the true age at marriage. It will be observed that the figures are furnished for the last three years only, this information not having been tabulated prior to 1896. The elimination of the widowed and divorced from the calculation does not affect very greatly the mean age, reducing it in the case of males by rather more than a year on each of the three occasions, and in the case of the females to about the

same extent in 1896 and 1897, whilst in 1898 the mean age of spinsters married differed from that of all wives by 0·87 of a year only. The average age at marriage of widowers and divorced male persons for 1898 was 43·05, and of widows and divorced females 34·33. This information is not available for previous years.

The influence of marriage on longevity is a most important question in connection with actuarial investigation for purposes of life assurance.

The following table gives the average length of life in Queensland after marriage at each age period as illustrated by the mortality of married persons dying during 1897 and 1898 respectively:—

Hc.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Age at Marriage.	Average Length of Life after Marriage.		Age at Marriage.	Average Length of Life after Marriage.	
	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
17	52·40	27·75	14	...	34·00
18	36·75	40·30	15	39·80	49·11
19	28·67	38·28	16	33·26	30·66
20	31·44	30·33	17	26·65	27·86
21	27·65	31·23	18	28·76	28·10
22	27·17	27·59	19	27·86	30·49
23	23·94	28·79	20	23·54	30·79
24	24·15	25·43	21	25·19	28·46
25	31·01	26·66	22	23·08	31·38
26	26·21	28·43	23	23·39	28·96
27	25·31	27·69	24	23·61	22·01
28	29·78	28·24	25	32·98	31·49
29	23·34	21·93	26	21·30	31·02
30	29·02	27·94	27	29·35	30·68
31	23·79	24·00	28	32·74	27·03
32	25·77	29·03	29	23·80	27·70
33	19·63	23·24	30	30·52	29·27
34	22·47	24·78	31	19·11	31·59
35	22·70	20·54	32	19·86	35·50
36	22·18	24·26	33	20·55	26·66
37	23·13	17·71	34	19·14	20·25
38	20·69	27·06	35	29·56	30·80
39	23·60	19·38	36	6·00	7·00
40	26·24	28·21	37	49·67	32·00
41	15·40	26·14	38	18·00	49·00
42	24·67	29·18	39	11·67	23·30
43	16·00	26·20	40	12·50	21·66
44	11·33	27·00	41	...	25·33
45	21·60	23·17	42	28·50	...
46	27·00	25·60	43	...	34·50
47	...	14·00	44	20·00	...
48	14·40	19·00	45	11·00	...
49	9·33	19·00	46	...	9·00
50	19·50	29·50	48	...	13·00
51	25·00	...	50	34·00	...
52	18·75	...	56	7·00	...
55	23·00	...	59	19·00	...
56	14·00	...			
57	16·50	...			
58	13·00	...			
59	6·00	9·00			
60	11·50	...			
63	...	7·00			
66	23·00	...			
67	7·00	...			

Fecundity of Marriage.

There are several ways of arriving at the number of children to a marriage with a greater or less degree of accuracy. The ratio borne by the number of legitimate children to the marriages of the preceding year, when the means of several years are taken, will give a reasonably correct return where the population is a fixed one and the calculation is not seriously impaired by migration. The proportion of children born during a census year to the number of married women of childbearing age is another method adopted. The most satisfactory estimate as regards results, however, is probably that which is obtained from an analysis of the death registers, but this is open to the objection that it involves a large amount of time and labour in its extraction.

The following statement shows the result of computations for ten years based on the first-named hypothesis—namely, the ratio of the number of legitimate births to the number of marriages of the previous year:—

Hd.

1889	...	...	4·21	1894	...	...	5·29
1890	...	...	4·69	1895	...	...	5·65
1891	...	...	4·39	1896	...	...	4·71
1892	...	...	4·87	1897	...	...	4·76
1893	...	...	4·93	1898	...	...	4·52

From this it will be seen that the figures for individual years vary from 4.21 in 1889 to 5.65 in 1895; the decline in the marriage rates during the years of depression, 1893-4, being clearly reflected in the high ratio of births of the succeeding years. The mean of the ratios for the ten years is 4.80, which is approximately the average number of children to each marriage in Queensland.

Accepting this as a fair average, it is compared in the following statement with similar figures for a number of European countries as shown in "Mulhall's Directory of Statistics."

He.

Queensland...	...	...	4.80	England	...	...	4.20
Ireland	...	...	5.40	Belgium	...	...	4.18
Russia	...	...	5.00	Sweden	...	...	4.08
Scotland	..	...	4.39	Switzerland	...	...	3.98
Germany	...	...	4.39	Denmark	...	...	3.76
Norway	...	...	4.30	France	...	...	3.05

Although the proportion for this Colony is below that for either Ireland or Russia, it is more favourable than that of any of the other countries quoted, exceeding by more than 50 per cent. that of France.

Although, as previously stated, the most satisfactory estimate is one based on an analysis of the death register, even this in a country possessing a limited population is, on an annual compilation, liable to considerable fluctuations, as the numbers dealt with are too few to allow the law of averages to have full sway. The mean of a number of annual averages would give results, however, from which this objection would be eliminated. The following table gives the results of such analysis for 1897 and 1898:—

Hf.

Age of Mother at Marriage.	Average Number of Offspring.		Age of Mother at Marriage.	Average Number of Offspring.		Age of Mother at Marriage.	Average Number of Offspring.	
	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
14	...	10.00	25	4.04	5.01	36	1.00	2.00
15	6.80	6.56	26	3.77	4.30	37	2.00	2.00
16	7.22	6.11	27	4.35	3.97	38	2.00	3.00
17	5.95	6.60	28	5.38	3.61	39	...	0.33
18	6.66	5.86	29	3.80	3.95	40	0.75	1.00
19	6.04	6.28	30	3.26	3.77	41	...	2.00
20	4.63	6.06	31	2.78	3.33	43	...	...
21	5.52	5.02	32	2.92	3.30	45	1.00	...
22	6.00	7.12	33	2.82	1.66	46	...	...
23	4.31	5.57	34	1.71	2.25	48	...	...
24	4.70	4.85	35	4.11	1.80			
							Total 4.83	5.23

Conjugal Condition.

So large a proportion of the persons married are bachelors or spinsters that, in view of the small number of marriages taking place in the Colony, only a very few parties to marriage are widowed or divorced, and this precludes much variation from year to year. Full information on this point is, however, furnished in the following table:—

I.

TABLE showing the CONJUGAL CONDITION of 2,972 MALES and 2,972 FEMALES MARRIED in QUEENSLAND during the Year 1898, and the PROPORTION of each to the TOTAL NUMBER of MARRIAGES.

	MALES.											FEMALES.										
	Bachelors to Spinsters.	Bachelors to Widows.	Widowers to Spinsters.	Widowers to Widows.	Bachelors to Divorced.	Divorced to Widows.	Divorced to Spinsters.	TOTALS.			Spinsters to Bachelors.	Spinsters to Widows.	Widows to Bachelors.	Widows to Widows.	Divorced to Bachelor.	Widows to Divorced.	Spinsters to Divorced.	TOTALS.				
								Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.								Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.		
Number married	2,584	160	149	72	5	...	2	2,749	221	2	2,584	149	160	72	5	...	2	2,735	232	5		
Proportion per cent. to total marriages	86.95	5.38	5.01	2.42	0.17	...	0.07	92.50	7.43	0.07	86.95	5.01	5.38	2.42	0.17	...	0.07	92.03	7.80	0.17		

Bachelors and spinsters comprise 92 per cent. of all persons married, widowed persons nearly 8 per cent., and divorced persons a fraction only. There were 2 divorced men and 5 divorced women married last year. Of the 2,749 bachelors, 2,584, or 87 per cent. of all husbands, married spinsters, and 160, or 5 per cent., married widows. Of the 221 who were widowers, 149, or 5 per cent. of all husbands, married spinsters, and 72, or 2 per cent., married widows. The divorcees all chose single men or women respectively for their partners.

Although no change has of recent years been made in the law of divorce in Queensland such as has been the case in the neighbouring colonies, yet it is probable that the more liberal views held by many people on this subject have not been without effect in creating a larger number of divorced persons available for remarriage.

If it could be assured that all local divorcees remarried in the Colony, and all divorced persons remarried in Queensland were divorced there, a comparison of divorces granted and of divorcees remarried would be of greater interest. It is, however, not unreasonable to assume that these two conflicting elements about balance each other, so the following statement affords a comparison on the point for a series of years :—

Ia.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Dissolutions	11	8	5	6	5	6	4	3	6	7
Marriage of Divorcees	2	10	5	4	7	3	7	8	3	7

During 1898 there were just as many divorces granted as there were of divorced persons remarried.

In the ten years under review, the number of persons divorced exceeded the number of divorcees remarried by 66.

The large number of dissolutions granted in 1889, followed by the large number of divorced persons re-married in the following year, points to a connection between the two circumstances.

Degree of Illiteracy.

The test of the education of a community by means of the marriage register has ceased to be of much value. In the days when to be able to read and write was, amongst a certain section, and this section much the more numerous one, the exception rather than the rule, the manner of signing the marriage register was a fair index as to the degree of illiteracy of the people. In these days of free education this is no longer the case, as there are but few persons of European extraction of a marriageable age who now require to make a mark to their marriage certificate. The great advance made in this respect in Queensland during the last twenty-five years will be seen from the following statement :—

Ib.

Year.	Number of Persons in each Year who signed Marriage Certificate with a Mark.				Proportion to each 100 Marriages.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mean.			
1875 ...	135	267	9.08	17.96	13.52			
1880 ...	90	187	5.82	12.09	8.95			
1885 ...	107	209	3.76	7.35	5.56			
1890 ...	94	115	2.94	3.60	3.27			
1895 ...	82	76	2.90	2.69	2.80			
1898 ...	89	97	2.99	3.26	3.13			

In 1875, 13½ per cent. of all persons married signed the marriage register by a mark, a proportion that was reduced last year to 3.13. The last ratio was a somewhat higher one than that for 1897, owing to the large number of coloured persons who were married in 1898 in consequence of the passing of "The Aborigines Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act, 1897," to which reference has already been made.

In 1875, of the persons who signed the marriage register by mark one-third were males and two-thirds females; in 1898 the respective proportions were 48 and 52 per cent., showing that the improvement has been at a greater ratio on the part of females than of males. Of the 186 illiterate persons married in 1898, 87, or 47 per cent., were coloured, consisting of—Chinese, 6 males; Pacific Islanders, 27 males and 13 females; other Asiatics, 6 males and 35 females, including aboriginal full-blood and half-castes married to other than their own people.

The number of persons of European extraction married was 2,786, or a proportion to the mean population of that class of 0.59 only, which is less than half the like ratio for 1897, when it was 1.40.

BIRTHS.

There were only 13,933 births registered during 1898, which is a smaller number than in any other year of the past decade. The number of births has not kept pace with the advance in the number of the estimated population, and points either to an over-estimate of the latter or to a voluntary reduction in the number of births by the people. After making allowance for the change in the age condition of the population, owing to the cessation of any considerable additions of adults by excess of immigration, it is only by accepting one or other of these two hypotheses that the fact that the births have for the past five years averaged a smaller annual number than in 1891 and 1892, when the population was definitely found to comprise 100,000 fewer souls than are estimated to be in the Colony at the present time.

By referring to Appendix Table No. III. full particulars can be obtained with respect to all births registered in each district of the Colony during each quarter of the year 1898. From this it will be seen that the heaviest registration of births took place in the second and third quarters, these two quarters aggregating 683 more births than were recorded in the first and third quarters.

The number of births registered during each of the past ten years, together with the actual and relative increase or decrease, is shown in the following statement :—

J.

Year.	Births.	Increase or —Decrease on Previous Year.		Year.	Births.	Increase or —Decrease on Previous Year.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1889 ...	14,401	154	1.08	1894 ...	13,977	—417	—2.90
1890 ...	15,407	1,006	6.98	1895 ...	14,874	897	6.42
1891 ...	14,715	—692	—4.49	1896 ...	14,017	—857	—5.76
1892 ...	14,903	188	1.28	1897 ...	14,313	296	2.11
1893 ...	14,394	—509	—3.42	1898 ...	13,933	—380	—2.65

From this it will be seen that the births, which numbered 14,401 in 1889, had fallen to 13,933 in 1898. During the ten years on five occasions was the number registered less than in the previous year, the centesimal ratios of decrease ranging from 5·76 in 1896 to 2·65 in 1898. The greatest relative increase was in 1890—namely, 6·98 per cent.—when upwards of 1,000 more births were registered than in the preceding year.

A comparison by districts of the number of births registered in 1897 and 1898 respectively is afforded by the following table:—

Ja.

BIRTHS, 1897 AND 1898.

Registry District.	1897.			1898.			Total Increase + or Decrease in the latter Year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1897.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1898.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			
Aramac	69	84	153	85	94	179	+26	121·74	110·59
Balonne	49	60	109	55	48	103	—6	122·45	87·27
Blackall	82	68	150	69	72	141	—9	82·93	104·35
Bowen	44	42	86	45	45	90	+4	95·45	100·00
Brisbane	1,056	966	2,022	954	881	1,835	—187	91·48	92·35
Bundaberg	237	233	470	247	253	500	+30	98·31	102·43
Burke	98	115	213	99	87	186	—27	117·35	87·88
Burnett	77	84	161	98	91	189	+28	109·09	92·86
Caboolture	113	121	234	116	115	231	—3	107·08	99·14
Cairns	82	94	176	88	86	174	—2	114·63	97·73
Cardwell	32	37	69	37	38	75	+6	115·62	102·70
Charleville	86	80	166	83	78	161	—5	93·02	93·98
Clermont	82	77	159	90	80	170	+11	93·90	88·89
Cloncurry	10	21	31	9	8	17	—14	210·00	88·89
Cook	47	49	96	45	43	88	—8	104·26	95·56
Cunnamulla	41	42	83	49	46	95	+12	102·44	93·88
Dalby	43	26	69	40	33	73	+4	60·47	82·50
Darling Downs Central	146	123	269	138	126	264	—5	84·25	91·30
Darling Downs East	126	120	246	104	126	230	—16	95·24	121·15
Darling Downs North	88	75	163	83	94	177	+14	85·23	113·25
Darling Downs West	36	18	54	28	28	56	+2	50·00	100·00
Diamantina	20	21	41	22	18	40	—1	105·00	81·82
Drayton and Toowoomba	240	210	450	235	238	473	+23	87·50	101·28
Enoggera	306	306	612	320	314	634	+22	100·00	98·13
Etheridge	28	24	52	32	24	56	+4	85·71	75·00
Fassifern	128	119	247	137	107	244	—3	92·97	78·10
Gladstone	65	61	126	38	49	87	—39	93·85	128·95
Gympie	275	216	491	269	250	519	+28	78·55	92·94
Herberton	37	38	75	37	29	66	—9	102·70	78·38
Highfields	49	48	97	44	44	88	—9	97·96	100·00
Hughenden	43	47	90	55	47	102	+12	109·30	85·45
Ipswich	216	195	411	200	193	393	—18	90·28	96·50
Kennedy	461	449	910	447	458	905	—5	97·40	102·46
Leichhardt	10	15	25	12	5	17	—8	150·00	41·66
Logan	149	136	285	128	135	263	—22	91·28	105·47
Mackay	174	141	315	181	159	340	+25	81·03	87·84
Maranoa	104	110	214	113	92	205	—9	105·77	81·42
Marathon	29	20	49	33	27	60	+11	68·97	81·82
Maryborough	253	242	495	219	179	398	—97	95·65	81·74
Moreton East	116	137	253	101	127	228	—25	118·10	125·74
Moreton West	318	303	621	305	295	600	—21	95·28	96·72
Nundah	181	182	363	200	185	385	+22	100·55	92·50
Oxley	112	97	209	115	79	194	—15	86·61	68·70
Palmer	10	11	21	9	5	14	—7	110·00	55·56
Peak Downs	3	5	8	3	3	6	—2	166·67	100·00
Rockhampton	301	280	581	292	297	589	+8	93·02	101·71
Somerset	17	20	37	16	29	45	+8	117·65	181·25
Springsure	36	29	65	30	29	59	—6	80·56	96·67
Stanley	29	32	61	30	32	62	+1	110·34	106·67
Stanthorpe	37	31	68	18	20	38	—30	83·78	111·11
St. Lawrence	10	15	25	12	11	23	—2	150·00	91·67
Tambo	11	19	30	11	14	25	—5	172·73	127·27
Taroom	14	24	38	14	18	32	—6	171·43	128·57
Tiaro	39	35	74	33	32	65	—9	89·74	96·97
Toowong	100	117	217	85	99	184	—33	117·00	116·47
Townsville	254	245	499	254	261	515	+16	96·46	102·76
Warrego	24	20	44	18	17	35	—9	83·33	94·44
Warwick	55	80	135	72	55	127	—8	145·45	76·39
Westwood	270	296	566	283	292	575	+9	109·63	103·18
Wide Bay	101	118	219	75	95	170	—49	116·83	126·67
Woothakata	8	7	15	23	15	38	+23	87·50	65·22
TOTALS	7,277	7,036	14,313	7,083	6,850	13,933	+349	96·69	96·71
LESS INCREASE IN SOME DISTRICTS							—729		
NET DECREASE							—380		

The decrease in all districts in 1898 as compared with 1897 was 380, comprised of an increase in 24 districts of 349, and a decrease in 37 districts of 729.

The largest numerical increase was that of 30 in Bundaberg, and the largest decrease 187 in Brisbane, and the next largest 97 in Maryborough.

The relation of female births to male births for the whole Colony was strangely similar in both years—namely, 96·69 and 96·71 in 1897 and 1898 respectively—a difference 2-100ths only. Reversing the quotation, this means that 103·40 males were born to every 100 females. Over a considerable number of births the males almost invariably exceed the females. Even with the small numbers recorded in many of the 61 districts, of the 122 opportunities for comparison afforded by the table in 68 of them the males exceeded the females.

For the whole Colony on only three occasions since registration was introduced in 1856 have the female births exceeded the male; these were in 1858, 1863, and 1872, when female births numbered 100·20, 103·02, and 100·95 to each 100 male births respectively.

The following statement shows the proportion of female to male births for each of the last ten years:—

				Jb.			
				Females born to every 100 males born.		Females born to every 100 males born.	
1889	...	...	...	93·33	...	1894	...
1890	...	...	...	97·83	...	1895	...
1891	...	...	...	96·04	...	1896	...
1892	...	...	...	92·59	...	1897	...
1893	...	...	...	95·68	...	1898	...

Since 1889 the males have always exceeded the females by upwards of 2 per cent.

Birth Rate.

Attention has already been drawn to the marked decline in the Queensland birth rate. During the earlier years of the Colony's history a regular and continuous system of State-aided immigration was in operation. As the persons thus introduced to the Colony were for the most part adults in the prime of life, the marriage and birth rates were for a time abnormally high, but as soon as the child additions to the population assumed important proportions the birth rate commenced to decline, but as the assisted immigration continued and, as before, chiefly consisted of young adult life, a high although a declining birth rate was still maintained, but, as soon as the State-aided immigration ceased, the fact that the population accessions were for the most part comprised of children resulted in a decline in the number of births.

The following return, which gives a periodic statement of the birth rate since 1860, will illustrate this:—

				K.			
1860	...	47·9	...	1865	...	43·6	...
1875	...	37·5	...	1880	...	36·9	...
1890	...	37·2	...	1895	...	32·8	...
				1870	...	43·5	...
				1885	...	36·7	...
				1898	...	28·3	...

In 1860 the extraordinarily high birth rate of 47·9 per 1,000 shows to what a large extent the population was then comprised of adults of a reproductive age; by 1865 it had fallen by more than 4 per 1,000. From 1866 to 1873 the excess of arrivals over departures amounted to an annual average of 4,561 only, the heavy immigration which had taken place in the early sixties having ceased. The fact is clearly recorded in the birth rate for 1875.

The next few years witnessed large additions to the population by excess of arrivals, but the population had begun to assume a somewhat more normal position as to age condition, and the two opposing factors succeeded in maintaining a comparatively equable birth ratio during that period. The removal of one of these during 1890-8 afforded an opportunity for the other to exert itself, with the result shown in the birth rate of the past few years.

In addition to this cause, the presence of coloured aliens reduces the birth rate, and, whilst these are not even now very numerous, yet it must be remembered that there were practically none of them in the Colony in 1860, and these contribute only fractionally to the births.

The number of children born during 1898, the offspring of coloured aliens, was as follows:—

				Ka.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Chinese	...	...	...	13	10	...	23
Pacific Islanders	...	...	...	14	16	...	30
Japanese	...	...	...	6	4	...	10
Javanese	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other Asiatics	...	...	...	5	8	...	13
Total	...	...	...	38	40	...	78

This gives a birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population of 3·5 only against 28·3 of the total population.

By excluding the coloured aliens from the calculation, the birth rate amongst persons of European extraction is raised from 28·28 to 29·46. A like comparison for each of the past nine years is afforded by the following statement:—

				Kb.			
				Birth Rate Proper.		Birth Rate on the basis of excluding Coloured Aliens from the calcu- lation.	
1890	...	...	...	37·15	...	38·62	...
1891	...	...	...	36·35	...	37·85	...
1892	...	...	...	35·84	...	37·32	...
1893	...	...	...	33·73	...	35·06	...
1894	...	...	...	31·86	...	33·11	...
1895	...	...	...	32·85	...	34·13	...
1896	...	...	...	30·06	...	31·23	...
1897	...	...	...	29·92	...	31·12	...
1898	...	...	...	28·28	...	29·46	...

The following are the birth rates of some of the most important European countries as given in Mulhall's most recent edition:—

Kc.

According to Mulhall the birth rates of some of the principal countries of Europe are as follow:—

France	24·7	Russia	48·7
Prussia	37·2	England	33·3
Sweden	29·4	Ireland	24·0
Norway	30·9		

The birth rate of Russia is about the same as was that of Queensland in 1860, whilst that of Sweden approximates closely to that of this Colony at the present time, but the relative number at reproductive ages is probably somewhat greater in this Colony than in Sweden, which would, of course, make the Queensland rate an actually less favourable one. France and Ireland both have birth rates below that of Queensland.

Notwithstanding the fact that the birth rate is now much below that obtaining in former years, it still compares most favourably with that of the other colonies of the Australasian group. By one only—namely, Western Australia—was it exceeded in 1898. The following statement gives the birth rate of each colony for the past five years, together with the mean rate for the same period:—

Kd.

	Birth Rate, 1894.	Birth Rate, 1895.	Birth Rate, 1896.	Birth Rate, 1897.	Birth Rate, 1898.	Average rate for the quinquennial period.
Queensland	31·86	32·85	30·06	29·92	28·28	30·59
New South Wales	31·46	30·61	28·43	28·42	27·13	29·21
Victoria	29·20	28·58	27·28	26·69	25·66	27·48
South Australia	30·49	30·03	28·46	26·97	24·71	28·13
Western Australia	27·49	25·62	22·65	25·82	29·35	26·19
Tasmania	31·11	30·10	28·07	27·73	26·25	28·65
New Zealand	27·28	26·78	26·33	25·96	25·74	26·42

It will be observed that the decline in the birth rate during the past five years was not confined to Queensland, all the colonies participating in a like condition of things if the figures for the whole period are examined, although those for Western Australia exhibit some strange fluctuations, falling 5 per 1,000 in the two years 1895-6, and rising again 7 per 1,000 by 1898. The mean birth rate of this Colony for the quinquennium—namely, 30·6—exceeded that of any of the others, followed closely by New South Wales with a ratio of 29·21. The lowest was in Western Australia, where it reached 26·19 only.

Illegitimate Births.

A great increase in the relative number of illegitimate births has taken place during the past two years. For the twelve years up to and including 1896 the degree of bastardy had amounted to 5 per cent. of the total births on two occasions only, and on these it never exceeded that ratio by more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. For the following years—1897 and 1898—it has increased more than one for each 100 births above the average of the preceding ten years.

The rate of illegitimacy for each of the past ten years was as follows:—

L.

1889	4·68	1893	4·91	1896	5·22
1890	4·85	1894	4·52	1897	6·02
1891	4·65	1895	4·93	1898	6·04
1892	5·05				

The most favourable rate was in 1894, when it amounted to 4·52. The ratios for 1897 and 1898 of 6·02 and 6·04 respectively are nearly twice as heavy as obtained some twenty years ago, and are suggestive. The facilities afforded for lying in are greater now than ever before in Queensland, and the woman's necessity appears to be the only qualification required to obtain admission to one or other of these institutions, whilst the stringency of the regulations excluding illegitimate children from orphanages is considerably relaxed.

Whether these facilities for more easily getting over the time of trouble and caring for the offspring afterwards have contributed towards the increase of illegitimacy or not by minimising the attendant difficulties is an open question. The steady increase in the rate would indicate a relaxation of moral tone on the part of a greater proportion of young females.

Of the 841 illegitimate births, 442 were males and 399 females, a proportion in each 100 of 53 and 47 per cent. respectively. The number born in each quarter of the year was as follows:—

La.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
First quarter	96	88	184
Second „	120	107	227
Third „	127	116	243
Fourth „	99	88	187
Total	442	399	841

There were 99 more illegitimate births registered in the two quarters in the middle of the year than in the first and fourth quarters. The fewest were registered in the first quarter and the most in the third quarter.

Queensland does not compare favourably with regard to bastardy with the other Australasian colonies.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births for each province for 1898 was as follows:—

Lb.

	Per Cent. to Total Births.		Per Cent. to Total Births.
Queensland	6·04	Western Australia	4·29
New South Wales	6·93	Tasmania	5·09
Victoria	5·29	New Zealand	4·23
South Australia... ..	3·62		

Only in New South Wales was the rate of illegitimacy above that in Queensland; on the other hand, the ratio for South Australia was remarkably low.

Although the present rate of illegitimacy is in excess of that which formerly obtained, it still compares well with most European countries. According to Mulhall, some of these are as follows:—England, 5·4; Germany, 8·7; France, 7·4; Sweden, 10·2; Austria, 13·5.

Populous centres such as urban districts always contribute out of due proportion to the illegitimate births. This will be seen from the following table:—

Registry Districts.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		
	Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	Total Births.	Total Illegitimate Births.	Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.
Brisbane	10·53	11·34	12·61	1,835	249	13·57
Charters Towers (Kennedy)	3·88	4·94	6·04	905	56	6·19
Enoggera	3·58	3·83	5·56	634	30	4·73
Gympie	2·52	2·35	2·44	519	14	2·70
Ipswich	2·63	3·01	3·41	393	15	3·82
Maryborough	3·88	4·90	6·87	398	22	5·53
Rockhampton	6·40	4·52	8·95	589	45	7·64
Toowoomba (Drayton and Toowoomba)	3·98	3·94	4·22	473	24	5·07
Townsville	4·95	7·43	6·41	515	27	5·24

Brisbane contributed last year a ratio of bastardy more than double that for the whole Colony, whilst the next highest proportions were found in the populous districts of Rockhampton and Charters Towers.

These are not all to be debited against the good morals of these districts, as many women who have fallen elsewhere seek the towns for their confinement for the conveniences of attendance, and for the purpose of better concealing their disgrace. The presence of the Lady Bowen Hospital within the confines of the Brisbane district materially adds to the illegitimacy recorded in the latter. It is deserving of observation that Gympie, although a fairly populous district, has maintained a remarkably low degree of bastardy throughout each of the four years recorded, whilst the rate for Ipswich has also been a favourable one.

Twins and Triplets.

There were 248 twin children born in 1898, the number in each quarter being:—

	Males.	Females.
First Quarter	40	22
Second Quarter	50	34
Third Quarter	21	33
Fourth Quarter	28	20
	139	109

In contradistinction to the facts in 1897, when the female twins were much in excess of the male, the converse was the case last year, there being 139 male twins to 109 female. In the first quarter the males nearly doubled the females, whilst in the third quarter, on the other hand, the females were considerably more numerous. There was not a single case of triplets during 1898.

DEATHS.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that in 1898 the season was an unfavourable one with respect to mortality statistics, notwithstanding which the death rate compared to the population, although somewhat higher than in 1897, did not greatly recede from the condition of improvement so noticeable during the past few years. The deaths numbered 6,243, comprising 3,771 males and 2,472 females, against 3,483 males, 1,940 females, and 5,423 persons in 1897, an increase in total deaths last year of 820. The following table furnishes important information as to the mortality of this Colony for the past ten years.

M.

SHOWING the DEATHS, MALES and FEMALES, and their PROPORTION to TOTAL MEAN POPULATION in each YEAR.—RETURN for TEN YEARS—1889-1898.

YEAR.	POPULATION.						DEATHS.					
	Estimated Population to 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.			Total Number.			Proportion of Total Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1889	235,607	171,051	406,658	230,562	166,499	397,061	3,930	2,202	6,132	15·44	17·05	13·23
1890	243,926	178,850	422,776	239,766	174,950	414,716	3,506	2,072	5,638	13·59	14·87	11·84
1891	232,558	177,772	410,330	229,916	174,856	404,772	3,344	1,826	5,170	12·77	14·54	10·44
1892	237,965	183,332	421,297	235,261	180,552	415,813	3,355	1,911	5,266	12·66	14·26	10·58
1893	243,793	188,506	432,299	240,879	185,919	426,798	3,583	2,112	5,695	13·34	14·87	11·36
1894	250,834	194,321	445,155	247,314	191,413	438,727	3,367	1,931	5,298	12·08	13·61	10·09
1895	259,160	201,390	460,550	254,997	197,855	452,852	3,237	1,915	5,152	11·38	12·69	9·68
1896	264,613	207,566	472,179	261,836	204,478	466,364	3,574	2,071	5,645	12·10	13·65	10·13
1897	271,372	213,328	484,700	267,993	210,447	478,440	3,453	1,940	5,423	11·33	13·00	9·22
1898	279,670	218,853	498,523	276,108	216,494	492,602	3,771	2,472	6,243	12·67	13·66	11·42

It will be seen that the deaths for 1898 exceeded those for any other year of the decade, the nearest approach to the mortality of last year being in 1889, when 6,132 deaths were recorded, but on that occasion the death rate, as compared to the population, was very largely in excess of that for last year. In 1891, two years later, the deaths numbered practically one-sixth less than in 1889, and as that was the census year, and the estimate of the population more closely reliable, the measure of mortality must be accepted as correct, and it then exceeded that for last year by 2 per cent.

Death Rate.

The last three columns of the foregoing table are devoted to the illustration of this phase of the subject as experienced during the past ten years. A glance at them will at once show why, notwithstanding the excess of male births and of male arrivals, yet the female element of the population gradually gains ground. Whilst the male deaths average from 12 to 17 per 1,000 of the male population, the female deaths range from 9 to 13 only per 1,000 of the female population.

Comparing the death rates of Queensland with those for the other Australasian colonies, as is done in the following table, it is seen that this Colony occupies a favourable position :—

Ma.

	Rate in 1894.	Rate in 1895.	Rate in 1896.	Rate in 1897.	Rate in 1898.	Average rate for the Quinquennial Period.
Queensland	12·08	11·38	12·01	11·33	12·67	11·89
New South Wales	12·31	11·87	12·42	10·88	12·48	11·99
Victoria	13·14	13·25	13·34	12·90	15·87	13·70
South Australia	11·64	11·20	11·48	11·24	13·04	11·72
Western Australia	14·00	17·32	16·45	16·97	16·05	16·16
Tasmania	12·42	11·38	11·56	11·53	13·52	12·08
New Zealand	10·19	9·91	9·10	9·14	9·84	9·64

Passing New Zealand, which possesses an abnormally low death rate, the mean average for a series of years standing as it does at 9½ per 1,000 inhabitants, Queensland's rate for 1898 of 12·67 was lower than that of any other of the colonies except New South Wales, and there the difference was only 1½% per 1,000, that colony having a death rate of 12·48, and on the mean of the five years exceeded that of Queensland by a small fraction. The highest death rate was in Western Australia, where the absence of a large proportion of child life, which contributes so heavily to mortality statistics, was more than counterbalanced by the exigencies of gold-getting and pioneering upon the adult males.

The Queensland death rate amongst persons of a European extraction is not quite so heavy as that for the whole population, the ratio of mortality of coloured aliens being, on the other hand, considerably in excess.

Particulars on this head are furnished by the following statement :—

Mb.

	Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
Chinese	8,892	108	12·15
Pacific Islanders	8,466	243	28·70
Japanese	2,972	45	15·14
Javanese	417	2	4·80
Other Asiatic Races	1,577	13	8·24
Total Coloured Aliens	22,324	411	17·64
All Persons, exclusive of Chinese, Poly- nesians, and other Asiatic Races }	470,278	5,832	12·40
All Persons	492,602	6,243	12·67

These figures disclose great variations as to the relative number of deaths among the various races comprising the coloured aliens found in the Colony. Thus, whilst the death rate for the whole population was 12·67, and for persons of European descent 12·40, that for all coloured aliens was 17·64. Of these last, Javanese and "Other Asiatics" only contributed the very low ratios of 5 and 8 per 1,000 respectively. The death proportions of Chinese was somewhat below, and that of Japanese considerably above, the general rate. Members of these two races, and also of the Javanese within the Colony, consist, however, mainly of male adults, a class that does not contribute so heavily to the deaths as a population comprising a considerable proportion of young children. Pacific Islanders do not appear to possess the stamina of the other races, and add to the death records out of all proportion to their numbers.

The three chief factors in vital statistics—marriages, births, and deaths—as they contributed to the results of the past ten years, are exhaustively dealt with in the following table :—

Mc.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.—RETURN for TEN YEARS—1889-1898.

Year.	Persons Married.	Births.			Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths.	Number of Births to each 100 Deaths.	Males to every 100 Females.	
		Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.			Born.	Died.
1889 ...	6,246	7,449	6,952	14,401	3,930	2,202	6,132	15·72	36·27	15·44	8,269	234·85	107·15	178·47
1890 ...	6,390	7,788	7,619	15,407	3,568	2,072	5,638	15·40	37·15	13·59	9,769	273·27	102·22	172·10
1891 ...	5,810	7,506	7,209	14,715	3,344	1,826	5,170	14·36	36·35	12·77	9,545	284·62	104·12	183·13
1892 ...	5,548	7,738	7,165	14,903	3,355	1,911	5,266	13·34	35·84	12·66	9,637	283·00	108·00	175·56
1893 ...	5,048	7,356	7,038	14,394	3,583	2,112	5,695	11·83	33·73	13·34	8,699	252·75	104·52	169·65
1894 ...	5,004	7,207	6,770	13,977	3,367	1,931	5,298	11·41	31·86	12·08	8,679	263·82	106·45	174·37
1895 ...	5,642	7,604	7,270	14,874	3,237	1,915	5,152	12·46	32·85	11·38	9,722	288·70	104·59	169·03
1896 ...	5,646	7,086	6,931	14,017	3,574	2,071	5,645	12·10	30·06	12·10	8,372	248·31	102·24	172·57
1897 ...	5,788	7,277	7,036	14,313	3,483	1,940	5,423	12·10	29·92	11·33	8,890	263·93	103·43	179·54
1898 ...	5,944	7,033	6,850	13,883	3,771	2,472	6,243	12·07	28·28	12·67	7,690	223·18	103·40	152·55
Total for 10 Years }	57,066	74,094	70,840	144,934	35,210	20,452	55,662	13·00	33·03	12·68	89,272	260·38	104·59	172·16

During the past ten years 57,066 persons have been married, 144,934 have been born, and 55,662 have died within this Colony. This gives a natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, of 89,272 during that period. Reckoned on the basis of the average of the decennium, 13 in every 1,000 persons in the population are married annually, the same number die, and rather more than 2½ times as many are born. The excess of births over deaths was smaller in 1898 than in any year of the decade, being 7,690, the next lowest being in 1889, when it amounted to 8,269; and the greatest excess of births was in the year 1890, amounting to 9,769. The mean for the ten years was 8,927.

On an average for every person dying about 2·60 are born, as measured by the experience for the decennium 1889-98, although the facts for individual years of that period vary considerably ; thus the proportion of births to each death rose to 2·89 in 1895 and fell to 2·23 last year.

Reference has already been made to the effect, as an equaliser of the sex proportions in the population, brought about by the heavy male mortality. The last column in Table P shows that for every 100 females which die 172 males succumb. This is for the whole ten years ; for 1893 the proportions, were 103 and 153 respectively ; in one year—namely, 1891—the latter ratio was as high as 183, a proportion which, if maintained, it can readily be understood, would, in the absence of a considerable excess of male immigrants, soon result in a preponderance of females in the population.

Deaths by Quarters and Districts.

For full particulars on these points for 1898, reference must be made to Tables Nos. VII., XV., XVII. and XVIII. to XXI. in the Appendix. A summary of these is appended.

N.					Males.	Females.	Persons.
First Quarter	...	...	...	...	867	533	1,400
Second Quarter	...	...	...	...	757	489	1,246
Third Quarter	...	...	...	...	1,049	694	1,743
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	...	1,098	756	1,854
Total	...	...	...	...	3,771	2,472	6,243

The heavy mortality largely took place during the second half of the year, the deaths from January to June and from July to December numbering 2,646 and 3,597 respectively—an increase in the latter of 951, or 36 per cent.

The heaviest mortality in any one month took place in August, when 679 deaths were recorded. Miasmatic and constitutional diseases, and diseases of the respiratory system, were especially large contributors. The deaths from influenza during August numbered 99 ; indeed, of all the deaths due to this cause 215, or 82 per cent., took place in July, August, and September ; 121 of them were of males and 94 of females. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, was also very prevalent at about the same period of the year, July and August witnessing 135 deaths due to this complaint ; of these, two-thirds were males.

A knowledge of the population of a district, and also as to its age condition, is essential to the forming of a correct estimate as to the rate of mortality. This can only be ascertained at, or soon after, a census enumeration. The relation of deaths from certain causes to all deaths within given areas affords, however, information as to the relative healthiness of the locality.

The prevalence of certain types of disease varies considerably according to the district. Thus, those of the miasmatic order (which are frequently termed preventable) comprise, for the whole Colony, 15 per cent. of all deaths ; whilst in Kennedy they comprise 24 per cent. ; in Gympie, 21 per cent. ; in Townsville, 20 per cent. ; and in Brisbane 19 per cent. of the total. Diarrhoeal diseases were most prevalent in Brisbane, Enoggera, Kennedy, Mackay, and Nundah ; whilst in Burke 12 deaths were caused by malarial complaints. Constitutional diseases, which at present include tuberculosis in its various forms, were equally distributed throughout all the districts, although a considerable number of deaths from these causes was registered in Kennedy and East Moreton ; in the latter instance due to this district comprising the site of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. The mining districts of Gympie, Ipswich, and Kennedy recorded a number of deaths as due to violence, the result of accident, and Clermont had a relatively large number of cases of suicide.

Birthplaces of Persons who Died.

In view of the large proportion of child mortality, it is to be expected that natives of the Colony should contribute a large proportion of the deaths, and it is with respect to this section of the deaths that the sex proportions would be more nearly equal than is the case with the total deaths. Full particulars are given in Table IX. in the Appendix of the 3,005 natives of Queensland who died. 1,553 were males, and 1,452 females, or proportions per cent. of 52 and 48 respectively, whilst the centesimal proportions of total male and female deaths were 60 and 40.

In considering the question of mortality as applied to the place of birth of persons dying, knowledge both as to the relative number and also as to the mean age of persons of each nationality is required. These particulars are only available for census years, but the condition with respect to the former does not probably so greatly vary except with regard to the natives of the Colony, although, with the increase with respect to the latter—which is undoubted, although its degree is not measurable—there must of necessity be a corresponding decrease in others, but being distributed its effect would not be marked.

The proportion of the principal nationalities in the population as shown at the census, and the like proportion in the deaths for 1898, are shown in the following statement:—

					O.			
					Number and Centesimal Proportion to Total Population borne by each Nationality, Census of 1891.		Number and Centesimal Proportion to Total Deaths borne by Deaths of each Nationality, Year 1898.	
					Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	176,971	44·95	3,005	48·14
Other Australasian Colonies	...	...	...	...	28,336	7·20	339	5·43
England	...	...	...	...	77,187	19·61	1,023	16·39
Scotland	...	...	...	...	22,400	5·69	328	5·25
Ireland	...	...	...	...	43,036	10·93	702	11·25
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	...	2,090	0·53	37	0·59
Germany	...	...	...	...	14,910	3·79	235	3·76
Other Countries of Europe	...	...	...	...	7,175	1·82	120	1·92
China	...	...	...	...	8,522	2·16	103	1·65
Pacific Islands	...	...	...	...	9,243	2·34	229	3·67
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	3,848	0·98	122	1·95
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					393,718	100·00	6,243	100·00

As already remarked, there is no doubt that Queenslanders by birth now comprise more than 45 per cent. of the population, and the additional 3 per cent. in the death rate carries no significance. Residents in Queensland who are natives of other parts of Australasia would not be likely to consist of the very old or very young, and, therefore, might be expected to have a favourable death rate on the score of age. Of the three nationalities of the United Kingdom, persons born in England would appear to have a relatively low death rate, and those in Ireland a slightly adverse one. The deaths amongst German colonists bear a very exact relation to their number in the Colony.

Occupations.

The occupations of persons dying have been classified on the principle adopted at the Hobart Statistical Conference, and the results will be found contained in the Appendix at Table No. X. This classification embraces seven classes subdivided into twenty-four orders. The first or professional class numbered 116 deaths—96 male and 20 female. Persons included in the second class are those engaged in rendering domestic service, and consisted of 70 males and 121 females. The third class includes those engaged in commercial pursuits, and of these there were 331 males and 10 females. Of those connected with manufacture 288 were males and 18 were females. Primary producers numbered 900 males and 15 females; the rest were comprised in the indefinite and dependent classes—namely, 1,636 males and 2,288 females. These classes, of course, largely consist of children, more especially with respect to males. The returns of occupations as given in the death register is not of much value so far as it relates to women, as many of these are returned as dependent upon their relatives, because they were so at the time of death, although probably possessing some avocation up to the time of their final illness.

Taking the three principal classes—the commercial and industrial and the primary producing classes—so far as they relate to males, and comparing the number in the population with the number in the deaths of each, some idea as to the respective healthiness of each is arrived at, due allowance being made for the disturbing factors.

	P.		
	Centesimal Proportion of Males in each Class to total Males in all three Classes in Census Population of 1891.	Centesimal Proportion of Male Deaths in each Class to total Male Deaths in all three Classes, 1893.	Centesimal Ratio of foregoing Death Percentage, 1893, to foregoing Population percentage, 1891.
Commercial ...	22·00	16·81	76·41
Industrial ...	31·74	37·48	118·08
Primary Producers ...	46·26	45·71	98·81
	100·00	100·00	

As there are no means of ascertaining the actual number engaged in each class of work at the present time, the census proportions have to be relied upon. The figures thus arrived at go to show that the proportion of deaths is relatively least amongst those following commercial pursuits, and greatest amongst industrial workers. If a comparison is made with the figures of several succeeding years, considerable variations are brought to light.

	Pa.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Commercial ...	86·72	92·99	78·64	77·09	76·41
Industrial ...	95·56	100·12	113·39	116·67	118·08
Primary Producers ...	114·87	103·24	100·97	99·46	98·81

It will be seen that the relative mortality of those engaged in commerce has fallen. This is probably in a measure due to a decline in numbers compared with the total of persons engaged in this class of employment, and also to a decline in the mean age of clerks, who form so large a proportion of this class. Primary producers have also improved with respect to death, &c. These mainly consist of those employed in two distinct kinds of employment—mining and agriculture. During the past few years the numbers engaged in the latter have expanded to a much greater extent than the former, and as this is much the more healthy employment of the two, the average of the whole class is raised.

Ages and Deaths.

Information as to the age of deceased persons is most fully elaborated in various tables in the Appendix. Turning to Table XIV., it is seen that 1,540 deaths, or 25 per cent. of all deaths were of children under the age of 1 year, and 2,281, or 37 per cent., were under the age of 5 years. As previously pointed out, 1898 was a year of epidemic diseases, and these are always more severe with the young and the old. The number of deaths among infants under 1, or children under 5, was greater in 1898 than in any of the preceding four years.

Infant Mortality.

The population of infants is always capable of exact measurement by means of the birth registers, so the true infant mortality is easily arrived at, and, as infant life is most sensitive to the approach of death, the healthiness of a season, or by taking the mean of a number of years the healthiness of a country, may be accurately gauged by the ratio of the number of deaths under 1 year to the number of births.

Q.

SHOWING TRUE INFANTILE MORTALITY.—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS—1889-1898.

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Mean for the 10 years.
13·62	10·05	10·12	10·68	11·75	9·79	9·12	10·46	9·46	11·05	10·61

The true infant mortality of 1898 was 11·05, and the mean for the last decade was 10·61. Twice during the ten years was the ratio for 1898 exceeded—namely, in 1889 and in 1893. The increase in the rate last year was not sufficient to disturb the fact demonstrated by previous figures that the proportion of infant deaths to births has steadily declined since 1885.

Qa.

The mean decennial rate, taken quinquennially since 1875, was as follows:—

1875	...	...	12.46	1895	...	...	11.07
1880	...	...	12.98	1896	...	...	10.88
1885	...	...	13.64	1897	...	...	10.70
1890	...	...	12.65	1898	...	...	10.61

Passing the very high rate obtained in 1885, it may be assumed that the infant mortality has declined fully 2 per cent. during the past twenty to twenty-five years.

The true infant mortality for Australasia for 1898 was:—

Qb.

The true infant mortality for 1898 in each of the Australasian colonies was as follows:—

Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.05
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.20
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.41
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.01
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.61
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.59
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.97

Taking the figures for 1898 as shown, it will be seen that Queensland compares favourably with all except New Zealand. The infant mortality of South Australia and Western Australia, especially the latter, is much in excess of that of Queensland.

Urban, Suburban, and Rural Mortality.

The effect of centralisation of population, which is so marked a feature of the present century, is, speaking broadly, to cause an increase in the death rate in the localities thus densely occupied. It is true that such need not be the case, at least to anything like the extent that now obtains, a large portion of the increased mortality being due to a disregard of the recognised laws of sanitation resulting in the spread of "preventable diseases." The fact remains that it is so, consequently a consideration of the relations between urban and rural mortality is fraught with much interest.

The area and shape of some of the registry districts, as at present proclaimed, limits the inquiry on really satisfactory lines to the metropolitan district. The other districts which contain populous centres embrace such areas as to include within their boundaries both rural and urban population. It would be most desirable to restrict the boundaries of districts containing a centre of population of any considerable size to the town and its immediate vicinity. The rural element would thus be eliminated, and the statistics relating to the urban and the suburban population could be kept distinct without much trouble.

The following table refers to the mortality within and outside the metropolitan area:—

Qc.

SHOWING MORTALITY OF CHILDREN FROM UNDER ONE MONTH TO FIVE YEARS in the METROPOLITAN and OTHER DISTRICTS, 1898.

District and Sex.			Total Number of Deaths in 1898.	Deaths of Children under 1 Year.					Totals and percentages under 1 year.			Totals and percentages under 2 years.		Totals and percentages under 5 years.	
				Under 1 month.	One month and under 2 months.	Two months and under 3 months.	Three months and under 6 months.	Six months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Births in the District.	Total Deaths under 2 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.
Brisbane District—															
Males ...	...	...	602	53	13	13	26	42	147	24.42	15.41	188	31.23	230	38.21
Females	...	...	555	28	16	11	35	42	132	23.78	14.98	165	29.73	218	39.28
Total	...	...	1,157	81	29	24	61	84	279	24.11	15.20	353	30.51	448	38.72
Other Districts—															
Males ...	...	...	3,169	244	47	59	139	168	657	20.73	10.72	812	25.62	947	29.88
Females	...	...	1,917	185	51	60	140	168	604	31.51	10.12	749	39.07	886	46.22
Total	...	...	5,086	429	98	119	279	336	1,261	24.79	10.42	1,561	30.69	1,833	36.04
Grand Total	...	...	6,243	510	127	143	340	420	1,540	24.67	11.05	1,914	30.66	2,281	36.54

The tenth column, which relates to the ratio between the births and the deaths under 1 year is the most important, being based on data not liable to be influenced by age condition and other disturbing factors. From the figures here given it is seen that the deaths of infants are relatively 50 per cent. more numerous in the metropolitan district than in the rest of the Colony, this excessive infant mortality in the former raising the ratio for the whole Colony by more than $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. It must be remembered that the "Other Districts" in this table, which are assumed to be rural in their nature, have a number of populous towns comprised within their boundaries, or no doubt the difference would be still more pronounced.

There is no equally satisfactory means of arriving at the population of the older ages for purposes of comparison, and ratios against the total deaths only are less satisfactory, as the population in the metropolis varies greatly as compared to that of the rest of the Colony with respect to both age and also as to sex, and these are important matters affecting the question. The deaths of children under 2 bore

a rather more favourable relation to the total deaths in Brisbane than in the "Other Districts." The mortality of very young children, and yet who have passed infancy, is heavy in some of the mining towns. At the next age recorded—that of all children under 5 years of age—the less salubrious conditions of the more crowded metropolitan area assert themselves, resulting in a proportion of deaths of such children to the total deaths $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than in the country districts.

Although the present ratio of infant deaths to the total deaths leaves much to be desired, a comparison of the figures for a series of years points to a steady improvement in this respect, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Qd.

Percentage to Total Deaths.

				Deaths Under 1 Year.		Deaths Under 2 Years.		Deaths Under 5 Years.
1890	...	...	...	27.46	...	33.70	...	39.96
1891	...	...	...	28.80	...	34.60	...	40.85
1892	...	...	...	30.21	...	35.47	...	40.37
1893	...	...	...	29.69	...	36.07	...	42.09
1894	...	...	...	25.84	...	31.52	...	38.47
1895	...	...	...	26.32	...	31.44	...	36.86
1896	...	...	...	25.97	...	31.16	...	35.96
1897	...	...	...	24.97	...	29.49	...	33.82
1898	...	...	...	24.67	...	30.66	...	36.54

Notwithstanding that the proportion of children in the population has steadily increased, the ratio of deaths at each of the ages recorded has declined during the ten years to an extent approximately from 3 to 5 per cent.—not a great advance, truly, but not yet an altogether unsatisfactory one, as pointing to greater knowledge of, and a greater regard for, hygiene on the part of the people.

The following table gives the proportions that the deaths of young children bear to the total deaths in some of the districts which, whilst also embracing considerable rural areas, at the same time comprise important populous centres:—

Qe.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS REGISTERED in certain REGISTRY DISTRICTS during the Year 1898, the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under TWO and under FIVE YEARS, and their PROPORTION per Cent. to the TOTAL DEATHS in the DISTRICT.

Registry District.								Number of Deaths in District.	Number of Deaths of Children under 2 years of age in District.	Proportion per cent. to Total Deaths in District.	Number of Deaths of Children under 5 years of age in District.	Proportion per cent. to Total Deaths in District.
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	353	30.51	448	38.72
Bundaberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	47	21.86	58	26.98
Drayton and Toowoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	53	26.63	61	30.65
Gympie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	63	32.98	73	38.22
Ipswich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	37	21.51	48	27.91
Kennedy*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	148	39.36	175	46.54
Mackay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	62	28.84	74	34.42
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	46	30.07	51	33.33
Rockhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	66	28.33	82	35.19
Townsville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	105	35.84	134	45.73
Westwood†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	67	38.51	74	42.53
Rest of Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,865	867	30.26	1,003	35.01
Whole Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,243	1,914	30.66	2,281	36.54

* Includes Charters Towers.

† Includes Mount Morgan.

This shows to what extent a few of the districts, not distinctly urban yet containing large towns, contribute to increase the rural death rate. In the districts of Kennedy, Townsville, and Westwood, the first and last named of which contain the large mining centres of Charters Towers and Mount Morgan, almost half of all deaths were of children under 5 years. The death ratios of children in Bundaberg and Ipswich were distinctly favourable ones, whilst it is to be noted that in Maryborough and Westwood the mortality was low with regard to children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Estimates of population are made both as to Brisbane Registry District and also for the five and ten mile areas, but the records of deaths do not distinguish for Lesser or Greater Brisbane further than the five-mile area, consequently true death rates can only be formulated for the lesser area. These for 1898 were as follow:—

Qf.

		Mean Population.		Total Deaths.		Rate per 1,000.
Colony	...	492,602	...	6,243	...	12.67
Brisbane District	...	64,070	...	1,157	...	18.06
Brisbane, 5-mile	...	106,787	...	1,634	...	15.30

The death rate in the metropolitan area is in excess of that for the Colony, especially with respect to that portion of it which may be defined as the city proper, the deaths in the various public institutions, especially the hospitals, adding to the deaths in the Brisbane district.

Twelve different ailments only were responsible for 1,555, or 68 per cent., of the deaths under 5, and for 1,096, or 71 per cent., of the deaths under 1 year of age. Particulars respecting each of these are contained in the following statement :—

Qg.

						Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.
Enteritis	proved fatal to	...	...	...	...	213	282
Premature Birth	"	"	...	...	...	199	199
Diarrhœa	"	"	...	...	...	145	190
Convulsions	"	"	...	...	...	158	176
Whooping Cough	"	"	...	...	...	80	139
Pneumonia	"	"	...	...	...	54	125
Measles	"	"	...	...	...	34	103
Dentition	"	"	...	...	...	56	88
Bronchitis	"	"	...	...	...	47	77
Debility	"	"	...	...	...	63	64
Diphtheria	"	"	...	...	...	8	58
Fabes Mesenterica	"	"	...	...	...	39	54

By far the most fatal to child life last year was enteritis; the next was premature birth (this is, more properly speaking, a cause of death rather than a disease, and proved fatal to 199 babies), closely followed by diarrhœa. That very indefinite term convulsions was given on the certificates of 176 children. Whooping-cough, pneumonia, and measles were each responsible for over 100 deaths.

The following table shows the proportion borne by the number at certain age groups to the total in the population at the last census, compared with the ratio of deaths at like ages to the total deaths for 1898 :—

R.

PERSONS.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
Proportion per cent. each Age Period to Total Population, Census 1891.		Proportion per cent. Deaths each Age Period to Total Deaths, 1898.		Proportion per cent. each Age Period to Total Population, Census 1891.		Proportion per cent. Deaths each Age Period to Total Deaths, 1898.		Proportion per cent. each Age Period to Total Population, Census 1891.		Proportion per cent. Deaths each Age Period to Total Deaths, 1898.	
Under 5 years...	15.32	36.54	13.61	31.21	17.58	44.66					
5 to 10 "	11.96	3.62	10.64	3.02	13.75	4.53					
10 to 15 "	9.95	2.03	8.89	1.64	11.33	2.63					
15 to 20 "	8.97	2.59	8.13	2.68	10.01	2.47					
20 to 25 "	10.76	4.17	10.59	4.67	10.97	3.40					
25 to 30 "	10.48	4.63	11.32	5.25	9.36	3.68					
30 to 35 "	8.42	4.93	9.39	5.62	7.13	3.88					
35 to 40 "	6.06	5.14	6.86	5.65	5.01	4.37					
40 to 45 "	4.79	4.98	5.37	5.44	4.03	4.29					
45 to 50 "	4.18	4.17	4.64	5.14	3.58	2.67					
50 to 55 "	3.46	4.17	4.04	4.88	2.75	3.07					
55 to 60 "	2.12	4.50	2.40	5.20	1.75	3.44					
60 to 70 "	2.14	9.43	2.36	10.18	1.84	8.29					
70 and upwards	0.78	8.92	0.82	9.15	0.73	8.58					
Unspecified ...	0.61	0.18	0.94	0.27	0.18	0.04					

Premising that allowance must to a certain extent be made for variations in the constituency of the population as regards age, the prospects of life at the ages given are determined. Thus persons between 20 and 30 years of age have considerably more than four times the chance of surviving the year that a child of under 5 years of age possesses, whilst between 5 and 20 the chances are nearly ten times as great. After 30 the prospect rapidly declines, and between 45 and 50 the ratio of death to the total deaths is the same as the ratio of population to the total population.

The following statement facilitates a comparison between the population and the death ratios at the different ages cited :—

Ra.

The Ratio of the Population and Death Proportions at certain Ages as Grouped.				The Ratio of the Population and Death Proportions at certain Ages as Grouped.				The Ratio of the Population and Death Proportions at certain Ages as Grouped.			
Age.		Ratio Deaths to Population.		Age.		Ratio Deaths to Population.		Age.		Ratio Deaths to Population.	
Under 5 years	...	2.39		25 to 30 years	...	0.44		50 to 55 years	...	1.21	
5 to 10 "	...	0.30		30 to 35 "	...	0.59		55 to 60 "	...	2.12	
10 to 15 "	...	0.20		35 to 40 "	...	0.85		60 to 70 "	...	4.41	
15 to 20 "	...	0.29		40 to 45 "	...	1.04		70 and Upwards	...	11.44	
20 to 25 "	...	0.39		45 to 50 "	...	1.00		Unspecified ...	...	0.30	

After the age of 70, expectation of life is of course limited; it will be seen that above that age the death proportion exceeds the population proportion by 11½ times. There were 350 persons of 75 years and upwards amongst the deaths recorded during 1898—204 males and 146 females; the exact age and the cause of death of these were as follow :—

CAUSES OF DEATH—OLD PEOPLE 75 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS.

Cause of Death.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.																														10 and upds.	TOTAL DEATHS OVER 75 YEARS.											
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	M.	F.	P.															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.														
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	5	2	3		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1											1	16	12	28														
Dengue Fever					1		2																				4	1	5														
Diarrhoea		1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1				1											5	7	12														
Dysentery		1	1			1						1	1														1	2	3														
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra						1																					1		1														
Starvation, Privation																																											
Rheumatism			1		1																							2	2														
Gout		1																																									
Cancer	1	1	2	1	1	2		2				1	2										1				1		1														
Phthisis	1																											8	6	14													
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula				1									1														2	1	3														
Anæmia	1	1	1	1		3			1	3			1			2											14		1														
Diabetes Mellitus					1																							1	1														
Old Age				1	1	2	2	2	1				2			1											7	6	13														
Senile Decay	3	3		1	2	2	4	3	4	3		2	3	1	1	3	1	2				1					23	26	49														
Apoplexy	2		1	2	3	1	1	1			1	1				1	1	1				1					14	6	20														
Softening of Brain		3		1		1										1												6		6													
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1				1		1		1	1						1											2	3	5														
Paralysis Agitans			1	1																								2	2														
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane			1	1		1																					2	1	3														
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	1																										1		1														
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	5	5	1	2	2	1	1		1	1						1		2									15	9	24														
Hypertrophy of Heart	1	1																									1	1	2														
Syncope	2		1				1						2															5	1	6													
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		2	1			1											9	7	16														
Asthma		1	1	1	1		2					1																6	3	9													
Bronchitis	3	1	5	2	1	5			1	3	1	1	1			1											18	11	29														
Pneumonia	1	3		2	4	1	4		2	1		2		1			1										14	11	25														
Other Diseases of Respiratory System					1	1							1														2	1	3														
Stomatitis, Noma					1																							1	1	1													
Dyspepsia			1																										1	1													
Hæmatemesis																													1	1													
Disease of Stomach				1		1		1																				1	1	2													
Enteritis				1			1			1			1															3	1	4													
Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	1					1																						1	1	2													
Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine													1															1	1	1													
Hernia						1				1																			2	2													
Cirrhosis of Liver	1																											1		1													
Other Diseases of Liver										1																			1	1													
Other Diseases of Digestive System												1																1		1													
Acute Nephritis						1																							1	1													
Bright's Disease		1	1			2	1						1	1	1														4	5	9												
Disease of Bladder and of Prostate		1	2	1		1				2				1															7		7												
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina		1																											1	1	1												
Caries		1																											1	1	1												
Cellulitis																																											
Fractures, Contusions (Accident)					1																								1		1												
Burn (Accident)																													2	2													
Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy			1	1		1	1					1																	1	2	3												
Vehicle Accident, Result of																													1	1	2												
Fall, Killed by a			1							1																			1		1												
Gunshot Wound (Suicide)		1																											1		1												
Cut, Stab, &c. (Suicide)										1																			1		1												
Dropsy			1																										1	1	1												
Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes, Other						1																							1		1												
Totals—Ages	31	23	22	15	18	9	23	11	20	15	19	13	10	3	10	12	6	7	9	5	12	6	7	8	7	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	204	146	350

Passing as indefinite, old age and senile decay, synonymous terms, to which 30 male and 32 female deaths were attributed, it would appear that bronchitis was the most frequent cause of death amongst the aged, very closely followed, however, by influenza, pneumonia, and valvular disease of the heart, in the order named. Apoplexy, heart disease (undefined), anæmia, cancer, and diarrhœa also were the occasion of a number of the deaths.

Of all deaths over 75, the numbers were, grouped in ages, as follows :—

R.c.						Males.	Females.	Persons.
75 to 80	...	...	...	...	...	114	73	187
80 to 85	...	...	...	...	...	54	40	94
85 to 90	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	52
90 to 95	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
95 to 100	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
100 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
						204	146	350

Only 17, or less than 5 per cent. of persons attaining the age of 75 years, exceeded that age by 15 years. Of the 7 dying at a greater age than 95, no less than 5 were females. There was 1 centenarian, a male, aged 100 years last birthday, who succumbed to an attack of influenza; he had been married, was a native of England, and had resided in the Australasian colonies for 83 years.

In compliance with the request of the Congress of the Members of the Institute of International Statistics, the usual quinquennial statement showing the Queensland index to death, based on the Swedish ratio of population as agreed, is subjoined :—

R.d.

Year.	Classes of Age.	Estimated Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Coefficient %.	% of Swedish Population at each Age Period.	Queensland Index %.
1894	Under 1 year	14,741	1,369	9.29	2.55	2.37
	1 to 20 years	187,995	1,087	0.58	39.80	2.31
	20 to 40	158,381	1,158	0.73	26.96	1.97
	40 to 60	64,668	896	1.39	19.23	2.67
	60 years and upwards	12,942	788	6.09	11.46	6.98
	Total	438,727	5,298	1.21	100.00	16.30
1895	Under 1 year	15,216	1,356	8.91	2.55	2.27
	1 to 20 years	194,047	1,039	0.54	39.80	2.15
	20 to 40	163,480	1,115	0.68	26.96	1.83
	40 to 60	66,750	903	1.35	19.23	2.60
	60 years and upwards	13,359	739	5.53	11.46	6.34
	Total	452,852	5,152	1.14	100.00	15.19
1896	Under 1 year	15,670	1,486	9.48	2.55	2.42
	1 to 20 years	199,837	1,138	0.57	39.80	2.27
	20 to 40	168,358	1,222	0.73	26.96	1.97
	40 to 60	68,742	989	1.44	19.23	2.77
	60 years and upwards	13,757	810	5.89	11.46	6.75
	Total	466,364	5,645	1.21	100.00	16.18
1897	Under 1 year	16,075	1,354	8.42	2.55	2.14
	1 to 20 years	205,012	882	0.43	39.80	1.71
	20 to 40	172,717	1,242	0.72	26.96	1.94
	40 to 60	70,522	1,020	1.45	19.23	2.79
	60 years and upwards	14,114	925	6.55	11.46	7.51
	Total	478,440	5,423	1.13	100.00	16.09
1898	Under 1 year	16,551	1,540	9.30	2.55	2.37
	1 to 20 years	211,080	1,256	0.60	39.80	2.39
	20 to 40	177,829	1,178	0.66	26.96	1.78
	40 to 60	72,610	1,112	1.53	19.23	2.94
	60 years and upwards	14,532	1,157	7.96	11.46	9.12
	Total	492,602	6,243	1.27	100.00	18.60

This table is designed to enable a true international comparison of the rate of mortality. The Swedish population has been adopted as the standard, as it was considered that the age proportion of its population coincided most nearly to a normal condition. From this table it will be seen that the age ratios of this Colony are calculated to give an unduly favourable death rate, an adjustment on the basis of the Swedish population raising it from 12.67 to 18.60.

Deaths in Public Institutions, Brisbane.

The deaths occurring in the various public institutions, whilst being charged to the metropolitan area as occurring therein, yet to a very considerable extent relate to population outside that area, and thus far unduly load the Brisbane death rate. With respect to the two principal contributories—the General Hospital and the Children's Hospital—this is especially the fact, many cases reaching both these institutions from all parts of the Colony.

20.

Deaths in Public Institutions of Brisbane.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		
									Persons.	Males.	Females.
Brisbane Hospital ...	239	180	194	193	184	238	269	224	286	152	134
Lady Bowen Hospital ...	10	2	7	9	8	6	5	9	13	7	6
Children's Hospital ...	58	59	62	87	74	71	54	70	66	41	25
Lock Hospital ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diamantina Orphanage ...	1	6	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Benevolent Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convalescent Home ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infants' Asylum ...	...	6	5	5	1	1	2	4	9	5	4
Immigration Dépôt ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lunatic Reception House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Brisbane Gaol ...	...	3	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	...
Industrial Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	321	257	272	297	269	322	330	311	376	207	169

During 1898 there were 376 deaths registered from the various public institutions in the Brisbane district—207 males and 169 females. This was the greatest number recorded during the past nine years. The deaths occurring in the General Hospital numbered 286, of which 152 were males and 134 females. There was a larger mortality in the General Hospital than in any previous year. The number of deaths in the Children's Hospital during 1898 was much below the average of the preceding ten years.

Classification of Cause of Death.

Full particulars on this head are given in the Appendix, Tables Nos. XII. to XXVII., where information as to age, month, and district, as well as to the cause of death, is to be procured. The scheme of classification adopted is one used by the Statistical Departments of the United Kingdom, and of many of the British dependencies. This has been recently revised, and the revision corrects anomalies which existed in the previous edition, having been disclosed by discoveries in medical science made subsequent to publication. For convenience of publication the "Nomenclature" has to be summarised, and arrangements have not yet been perfected for making the requisite alterations, so that the old form has had to be used for 1898.

The form of classification employed, as divided into the various classes and orders, together with proportions of all deaths due to each, is shown in the following table:—

T.

TABLE comparing the PERCENTAGE which the several CAUSES of DEATHS bear to the TOTAL DEATHS in each YEAR.—RETURN for the TEN YEARS, 1889 to 1898.

[illegible]

The great increase in the proportion of deaths due to miasmatic diseases is at once seen, exceeding by 50 per cent. the ratio of any other year of the decade, and nearly 300 per cent. greater than the ratio for 1896. Fortunately the deaths recorded in the other orders of the zymotic class were few, so that the proportion of deaths due to zymotic diseases in 1898 only very slightly exceeded those for other years of the decennium. Parasitic, dietetic, and constitutional diseases were relatively less fatal last year, whilst the number of deaths due to local diseases was not above the average. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. would appear to be the proportion of unspecified and ill-defined causes, and that no effort is equal to reducing them below that ratio.

At Table No. XI. in the Appendix every cause of death for 1898 is arranged in the order of degree of fatality. From a perusal of this table it is possible to see the extent of fatal illness due to all classes of complaints. A digest of this as published for several years, dealing with the more prominent of "the ills to which flesh is heir," is subjoined:—

Ta.

RETURN for FIVE YEARS showing the NUMBER of DEATHS from some of the principal Causes in the order of the Degree of Fatality in 1898; also their Proportion per 10,000 of the TOTAL DEATHS and 100,000 of the MEAN POPULATION respectively for each of the Years 1894–98.

Most Common Cause of Death.	1894.			1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.		
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Mean Population.
Phthisis ...	446	842	102	420	815	93	444	787	95	418	771	87	421	674	85
Pneumonia ...	301	568	69	299	580	66	377	668	81	331	610	69	362	580	73
Enteritis ...	216	408	49	188	365	41	248	439	53	256	472	53	340	545	69
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	121	228	28	64	124	14	79	140	17	29	53	6	262	420	53
Cancer ...	157	296	36	189	367	42	183	324	39	187	345	39	229	367	46
Diarrhœa ...	232	438	53	223	433	49	235	505	61	291	537	61	227	364	46
Premature Birth ...	157	296	36	173	336	38	197	349	42	205	378	43	199	319	40
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	123	232	28	160	311	35	199	353	43	192	354	40	196	314	40
Bronchitis ...	202	381	46	160	311	35	163	289	35	163	301	34	188	301	38
Convulsions ...	235	444	54	211	409	47	199	353	43	178	328	37	180	288	37
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	102	192	23	72	140	16	130	230	28	183	337	38	149	239	30
Circulatory System, other diseases of	111	210	25	142	276	31	160	283	34	158	291	33	148	237	30
Whooping Cough...	35	66	8	128	248	28	65	115	14	42	77	9	146	234	30
Measles ...	113	213	26	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	221	28
Drowning (Accident)	137	259	31	103	210	24	159	282	34	101	186	21	127	203	26
Bright's Disease ...	61	115	14	71	138	16	92	163	20	95	175	20	113	181	23
Apoplexy ...	72	136	16	83	161	18	82	145	18	106	195	22	104	167	21
Dysentery ...	91	172	20	115	223	25	90	159	19	64	118	13	97	155	20
Dentition ...	99	187	23	88	171	19	107	190	23	75	138	16	88	141	18
Dengue Fever ...	...	...	...	26	50	5	4	7	1	97	179	20	87	140	18
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	87	140	18
Tuberculosis (other forms of) Scrofula	86	162	20	67	130	15	88	156	19	67	124	14	84	135	17
Senile Decay ...	49	92	11	53	103	12	64	113	14	72	133	15	73	117	15
Diphtheria ...	114	215	27	67	130	15	31	55	7	42	77	9	70	112	14
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	75	142	17	82	159	18	83	147	18	60	111	12	66	106	13
Tabes Mesenterica	52	98	12	51	99	11	53	94	11	54	100	11	66	106	13
Disease of Stomach	48	91	11	42	81	9	54	96	12	33	61	7	55	88	11
Starvation (Want of Breast-milk)	56	106	13	62	120	14	50	89	11	43	79	9	43	69	9
Epilepsy ...	26	49	6	31	60	7	28	50	6	38	70	8	43	69	9
Burn (Accident) ...	46	87	10	60	116	13	40	71	9	35	65	7	43	69	9
Total Deaths of each Year from all Causes	5,298	...	...	5,152	...	...	5,645	...	...	5,423	...	...	6,243	...	...
Mean Population of each Year	...	438,727	...	...	452,852	...	...	466,364	...	...	478,440	...	...	492,602	...

Phthisis, or tuberculosis of the respiratory system, as ever, stands first, but not to anything like the extent which formerly obtained. A better knowledge of the disease, whereby it is unhesitatingly accepted "that it is not inherent in the constitution, but is communicated indirectly from pre-existing cases, and that the principal methods by which it is spread have been identified," has led to the adoption of methods for its prevention even more than for its cure, and even at this early stage with satisfactory results. In 1894 phthisis was the cause of death in $8\frac{1}{2}$ cases of each 100; this ratio has gradually declined each year until in 1898 it amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent only. It is perhaps in connection with its

relation to the next most fatal disease that the greatest difference is to be noted. In 1894 the number of deaths due to phthisis exceeded those due to pneumonia by 145, or a centesimal excess of 48; in 1895 by 121, or 40 per cent.; in 1896 by 67, or 18 per cent.; in 1897 by 87, or 26 per cent.; and in 1898 by 59, or 16 per cent. Whereas five years ago the first most fatal cause exceeded the next by nearly one-half, last year the difference amounted to less than one-sixth, and, except for the year 1897, when the deaths from pneumonia were exceptionally few, the decline was an annual one. The dry climate of the western plateau of the Colony is deemed especially favourable to the treatment of consumptives, and a sanatorium has been established at Dalby to that end. It has, however, been too recently in occupation for any deductions to be drawn as to its extent of usefulness.

Although heredity has nothing to do with the inception of tuberculosis, any delicate constitution, inherited or otherwise, is peculiarly susceptible to its attacks, and a consideration of the extent to which different races yield to the fatal attacks of the disease is useful and interesting. For this purpose the two following tables have been prepared; the first deals with tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and the second with tuberculosis of all other parts of the body:—

Tb.**DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.**

RETURN showing BIRTHPLACES and DURATION OF RESIDENCE in QUEENSLAND of PERSONS who DIED from the ABOVE CAUSE, 1890-1898.

Birthplace.		Duration of Residence in Queensland.											Total.
		Under 6 Months.	6-12 Months.	1-2 Years.	2-3 Years.	3-4 Years.	4-5 Years.	5-10 Years.	10-15 Years.	15-20 Years.	20 Years and Up.	Unspecified.	
1890	Australasian Colonies ...	1	2	3	1	...	1	5	3	15	38	3	72
	Pacific Islands ...	10	21	21	17	6	2	23	5	3	2	13	123
	Elsewhere ...	10	9	17	15	18	11	81	28	17	69	45	320
	Total ...	21	32	41	33	24	14	109	36	35	109	61	515
1891	Australasian Colonies ...	3	4	1	1	2	3	5	3	5	27	3	57
	Pacific Islands ...	10	20	49	39	13	8	27	11	2	...	8	187
	Elsewhere ...	9	4	4	13	12	8	80	29	24	52	22	257
	Total ...	22	28	54	53	27	19	112	43	31	79	33	501
1892	Australasian Colonies ...	2	1	1	1	...	1	6	5	3	31	1	52
	Pacific Islands ...	1	10	18	39	9	12	20	5	6	4	4	128
	Elsewhere ...	9	2	3	12	7	12	70	30	27	52	19	243
	Total ...	12	13	22	52	16	25	96	40	36	87	24	423
1893	Australasian Colonies ...	2	3	3	...	...	1	7	1	13	55	4	89
	Pacific Islands ...	13	13	7	22	22	4	20	9	3	4	7	124
	Elsewhere ...	1	3	7	9	7	8	62	35	32	81	18	263
	Total ...	16	19	17	31	29	13	89	45	48	140	29	476
1894	Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	4	44	3	63
	Pacific Islands ...	11	15	10	7	10	10	27	13	3	4	7	117
	Elsewhere ...	2	2	3	6	5	7	41	64	27	91	18	266
	Total ...	13	17	18	13	15	17	73	79	34	139	28	446
1895	Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	2	12	66	...	87
	Pacific Islands ...	5	8	16	5	2	9	31	10	5	1	3	95
	Elsewhere ...	4	2	3	6	1	2	35	60	22	83	20	238
	Total ...	9	10	21	11	4	11	70	72	39	150	23	420
1896	Australasian Colonies ...	7	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	10	53	...	86
	Pacific Islands ...	5	7	14	24	5	1	23	14	7	3	3	106
	Elsewhere ...	1	2	4	5	2	4	34	70	32	89	9	252
	Total ...	13	11	20	32	8	7	60	87	49	145	12	444
1897	Australasian Colonies ...	1	2	3	1	...	...	11	5	8	50	1	82
	Pacific Islands ...	4	4	10	20	15	6	17	7	1	3	4	91
	Elsewhere ...	3	1	2	1	3	1	38	63	32	84	17	245
	Total ...	8	7	15	22	18	7	66	75	41	137	22	418
1898	Australasian Colonies ...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	9	13	55	5	89
	Pacific Islands ...	5	5	7	4	6	7	18	8	1	3	1	65
	Elsewhere ...	8	1	3	5	4	3	21	62	50	102	8	267
	Total ...	15	6	11	10	11	10	41	79	64	160	14	421

Tc.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (OTHER THAN PHTHISIS).

RETURN showing BIRTHPLACES and DURATION of RESIDENCE of PERSONS who DIED from the above CAUSES, 1890-98.

Birthplaces.			Duration of Residence in Queensland.										Total.	
			Under 6 months.	6-12 Months.	1-2 Years.	2-3 Years.	3-4 Years.	4-5 Years.	5-10 Years.	10-15 Years.	15-20 Years.	20 Years and Up.		Unspecified.
1890	Australasian Colonies	...	42	29	19	5	1	4	8	3	...	1	2	114
	Pacific Islands	...	7	10	8	15	7	1	10	1	...	1	1	61
	Elsewhere	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	4	3	...	3	5	21
	Total	...	50	39	27	22	10	6	22	7	...	5	8	196
1891	Australasian Colonies	...	45	23	16	7	2	5	5	1	...	3	...	107
	Pacific Islands	...	7	8	11	11	5	...	8	3	...	...	...	53
	Elsewhere	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	5	...	...	4	...	16
	Total	...	54	33	27	19	9	5	18	4	...	7	...	176
1892	Australasian Colonies	...	38	21	17	7	2	...	7	...	3	5	4	104
	Pacific Islands	...	2	6	15	15	5	2	11	5	...	...	1	62
	Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	...	1	1	12
	Total	...	40	27	32	22	8	2	21	7	7	6	6	178
1893	Australasian Colonies	...	34	23	17	9	2	4	8	2	...	4	...	103
	Pacific Islands	...	6	10	4	15	16	3	11	4	2	...	3	74
	Elsewhere	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	4	1	3	1	1	17
	Total	...	40	33	21	25	18	7	26	10	3	7	4	194
1894	Australasian Colonies	...	26	11	16	9	4	2	6	2	2	2	...	80
	Pacific Islands	...	17	7	12	4	3	10	9	6	1	2	3	74
	Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	7	2	2	24
	Total	...	43	18	28	13	7	12	21	13	7	11	5	178
1895	Australasian Colonies	...	38	17	11	7	1	2	3	1	...	5	...	85
	Pacific Islands	...	6	3	9	11	1	4	6	2	...	...	...	42
	Elsewhere	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	16
	Total	...	45	20	20	19	3	7	13	6	1	8	1	143
1896	Australasian Colonies	...	30	26	17	2	1	...	5	2	...	10	3	96
	Pacific Islands	...	...	4	12	6	4	...	12	2	2	...	1	43
	Elsewhere	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	6	2	23
	Total	...	30	31	29	8	5	...	22	11	4	16	6	162
1897	Australasian Colonies	...	28	28	9	4	1	2	2	...	4	3	2	83
	Pacific Islands	...	1	4	2	10	5	3	5	2	3	...	1	36
	Elsewhere	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	2	6	3	20
	Total	...	30	32	11	16	6	5	8	7	9	9	6	139
1898	Australasian Colonies	...	34	18	18	1	2	6	5	4	1	6	1	96
	Pacific Islands	...	1	4	7	2	7	4	8	4	1	1	3	42
	Elsewhere	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	6	6	7	2	27
	Total	...	36	22	25	3	11	10	16	14	8	14	6	165

That race has much to do with the power to resist the progress of tuberculosis is clearly shown in the liability of Pacific Islanders to succumb to its attack. Rapid consumption of the lungs is very common amongst Islanders in the Colony, and it will be observed that their deaths from tuberculosis of all kinds were out of all proportion to their number in the population. Forming as they do $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population, they appropriate 15 per cent. of all deaths due to phthisis, and 25 per cent. of deaths due to other tubercular diseases. Natives of Australasia form a large proportion of those dying from "Other Tubercular" diseases. These consist almost entirely of Queensland-born children who have died of tabes mesenterica, or, at least, of tubercular disease of the digestive system contracted through the medium of their food—chiefly milk. It was at one time believed that a considerable amount of pulmonary tuberculosis was brought to the Colony in the person of phthisical patients who sought its shores, the climate of Australia being particularly suited to the recovery of this complaint. The statistics of years ago would appear to have justified this belief, but now it will be noticed that the deaths from phthisis largely consist of persons resident for many years in the Colony, 72 per cent. of all persons dying from this cause having been not less than five years in Queensland.

Pneumonia.—Inflammation of the lungs is due to a variety of causes, in many instances being the result of the action of different micro-organisms, and in others as a consequence of simple catarrh. It is also a frequent sequel of a variety of complaints, but in such cases the death is almost invariably recorded to the original disease. Pneumonia is usually more prevalent in winter than in summer, and attacks males more than females. It is, in some of its forms at least, contagious, and becomes at times epidemic in its character. The effect of cold weather on its progress is very marked, as may be seen from the number of deaths occurring from pneumonia during each quarter of the year:—

First quarter 37, second quarter 73, third quarter 164, fourth quarter 88. The heavy mortality in the third quarter took place chiefly in the cold months of July and August, when no less than 135, or 37 per cent. of all deaths from pneumonia, were recorded. Pneumonia was returned as the cause in 5·8 per cent. of all deaths, and the rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·7.

Enteritis.—Third on the list with respect to degree of fatality is a complaint chiefly confined to children. As it is largely due to errors of diet, and the young are less given to be circumspect on this point, excess of fruit, very often immature, is a frequent cause of the complaint with children, and many infants are attacked in consequence of a want of sufficient care on the part of their mothers as to the cleanliness and purity of their food. Of the 340 deaths due to enteritis, 213, or 63 per cent., were of infants under 1, and 282, or 83 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age. Enteritis comprised 5½ per cent. of all deaths, and its death ratio was 0·7 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.—Epidemic influenza or “La Grippe,” the complaint due to Pfeiffer's bacillus, which has been so much in evidence in recent years, was very rife during 1898. During the prevalence of any epidemic there is probably a tendency to diagnose in the direction of the general complaint, and thus bring about an enlargement of the number of deaths attributed thereto. There were 262 deaths recorded as due to influenza in 1898, as against 29 in the preceding year. This was nearly double the number returned in any other year of the quinquennium, and gave a ratio of 4·2 per cent. of the deaths, and ½ per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.—This terrible disease, at one time comparatively uncommon, is now rapidly taking a forward place in mortality statistics. There is no doubt that, with increased knowledge and care on the part of the medical profession, more careful diagnosis now obtains, and the records of specific diseases are increased, as a larger proportion of causes of death are defined, and no longer returned under the indefinite terms formerly much in use. There were 229 deaths returned as due to cancer last year—an advance on the previous year numerically of 42, and centesimally of 22.

To facilitate inquiry respecting this important complaint on the part of medical men and other scientists, it has been the practice for some years to give a table showing in detail what parts of the body were returned as affected. The terms employed in the certificate have been adhered to except where the difference was verbal only, the parts indicated being undoubtedly synonymous; such cases have been amalgamated for purposes of condensation.

Td.

DEATHS from CANCER during the YEAR, and LOCATION of DISEASE.

Where Disease Located.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Where Disease Located.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Abdomen	8	4	12	Mediastinum and Spleen ...	...	1	1
Arm ... ..	...	1	1	Mouth	2	...	2
Back	1	...	1	Neck	3	1	4
Bladder	2	2	4	Omentum	1	...	1
Bowels	3	1	4	Œsophagus	7	...	7
Bowels and Liver	2	...	2	Ovary ... ..	...	1	1
Breasts ... ..	...	12	12	Pancreas ... ..	...	2	2
Breasts and Lungs ... ..	...	1	1	Pancreas and Liver	1	...	1
Colon	1	2	3	Pelvis ... ..	...	1	1
Ear	1	...	1	Penis	1	...	1
Eye and Brain	1	...	1	Peritoneum	1	1	2
Face	3	...	3	Pylorus	3	1	4
Groin	2	...	2	Rectum	3	3	6
Hand	1	...	1	Stomach	39	9	48
Heart	2	...	2	Stomach and Liver	1	...	1
Internal Glands	1	...	1	Throat	1	...	1
Jaw	2	...	2	Tongue	7	...	7
Jaw and Neck	1	...	1	Tongue and Jaw	1	...	1
Kidney	1	4	5	Tongue and Neck	1	...	1
Kidney and Spleen ... ..	...	1	1	Tongue and Pharynx	1	...	1
Larynx	1	...	1	Uterus ... ..	...	24	24
Lip	3	...	3	Vagina ... ..	...	3	3
Lip and Cheek	1	...	1	Vulva ... ..	...	1	1
Lip and Neck	1	...	1	Undefined	4	3	7
Lip and Tongue	2	...	2				
Liver	19	12	31				
Mediastinum	2	...	2				
				TOTAL	138	91	229

The part most frequently attacked is the stomach. There were 48 cases in which this organ was returned definitely as the part affected, besides one case in which it was the seat of attack in conjunction with the liver, and 4 cases in which the pylorus was implicated. Of these 53 cases, 43 were of males and 10 were of females. The cases of cancer of the liver were next in degree of fatality; of these there were 19 males and 12 females. Following these were 24 deaths of women due to carcinoma of the uterus.

Diarrhœa.—This complaint is chiefly confined to the young, although occasionally it proves to be the final ailment of the aged. It is in the former case usually due to errors of diet, many hand-fed infants falling victims to diarrhœa as a consequence of insufficient care with respect to their food. The deaths due to diarrhœa were less numerous last year than in either 1897 or 1896; they comprised rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all deaths, and a death rate of not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 of the population.

Premature Birth.—There were fewer deaths attributed to this cause last year than in 1897, but the number was nevertheless somewhat above the average, although the birth rate for 1898 was a low one. A want of maturity was no doubt responsible indirectly for many of the deaths, which were nevertheless attributed to other definite causes, and this factor, together with the fact that still-births are not recorded in the Colony, prevents the true extent of prematurity being ascertained. In 1898 the deaths recorded as due to this cause amounted to 14·3 per 1,000 of the total live births.

Endocarditis and Valvular Disease.—The number of deaths due to these causes has dropped from sixth to eighth place in the order of degree of fatality. Although the actual mortality therefrom has remained fairly constant for the past three years, prior to that the figures recorded for these forms of heart disease were considerably smaller. Four deaths in every 10,000 of the population were attributed to valvular disease of the heart last year.

Bronchitis.—This disease is so associated with pneumonia, and returned on the records in conjunction therewith, that a compound designation is almost demanded, in the absence of which the classification of bronchitis is only adopted where the term is definitely given on the certificate. In common with pneumonia, there was a heavy mortality from bronchitis during 1898—namely, 188 deaths, against 163 in 1897, which was also, approximately, the mortality for 1896 and 1895. In 1894, however, there were 202 deaths due to bronchitis.

Convulsions.—It is satisfactory to notice a steady decline in the use of this term, for as a cause of death it is most indefinite, being a symptom only of a number of diseases. There were 235 deaths so returned in 1894, or 4·44 per cent. of all deaths; in 1898 the number and proportion were 180 and 2·88 respectively.

Typhoid, or Enteric Fever.—Although the number of deaths due to this cause were far too many, in view of the fact that it is probably the most “easily preventable” of all the “preventable diseases,” yet it is satisfactory to note a marked improvement on the figures of the preceding year. 149 deaths were due to typhoid in 1898 against 183 in 1897, a decline of 34 in number and a relative reduction of 1 in each 100 deaths. As this disease is almost invariably due to a plain disregard of the first principles of sanitation, its presence in the community is more frequent than should be the case.

Heart Disease (undefined).—No doubt a good number of the cases thus returned are due to valvular disease, which is the most common form of disease in connection with the circulatory system, but, either through ignorance or carelessness, are not so returned. Indeed, the number returned undefined at the cost of valvular disease would be greatly augmented but for corrections made consequent upon special inquiry. The number thus returned in 1898 was 148, or 10 less than in 1897 and 12 less than in 1896, and would point to an improvement in the diagnosis, only that the figures for the two years last mentioned showed a considerable advance upon those for previous years. It seems difficult to impress upon some District Registrars, and even in some cases upon medical men, the advantage that would accrue to Vital Statistics by greater care with regard to many little points like this.

Whooping-cough.—This complaint appeared in epidemic form last year, and resulted in 146 deaths being recorded, which was considerably more than in any year of the quinquennium. The mortality due to this disease was almost entirely confined to young children, 139 of the 146 deaths being of those under 5 years of age. This infectious disease is now firmly established, and probably there are now but few adults in the Colony who have not become immune by a past attack of the complaint.

Measles.—There were 138 deaths from measles in 1898. The last epidemic of this disease was in 1894, when 113 deaths resulted; during the three intervening years 4 deaths only were registered. Although the mortality was largely amongst the young, this was not quite so much the case as with regard to whooping-cough. There were 103 deaths of children under 5 years due to measles, between 5 and 15 years of age 15 more succumbed, and 20 of the deaths were those of adults.

Drowning.—In a country like Queensland, where so much of the life is lived out of doors, and the climate renders bathing an irresistible attraction to the young, it is surprising what few opportunities are afforded in large towns for safely and decently acquiring the art of swimming. The opportunity being afforded, willing instructors would be found in all who could already swim, and pupils would attend to learn without any compulsion. Last year 127 lives were lost by drowning. Admitting that no skill as a swimmer could have saved the victim in some instances, yet by far the greater number of these lives were lost for want of the knowledge. The art of swimming is taught by some of the teachers of State schools to their scholars, and it would be a great advantage if this practice could be made general throughout the Colony, and more particularly in the larger towns.

Bright's Disease.—This is another of the local diseases, which, like valvular disease of the heart, is on the increase. There were 113 deaths due to chronic Bright's disease in 1898. The numbers for the preceding five years were—1893, 50; 1894, 61; 1895, 71; 1896, 92; and 1897, 95. Thus, the number has steadily risen during the six years, and the same result has been experienced over a still longer period.

Apoplexy.—The last of the diseases which contributed upwards of 100 deaths to the roll of the Colony showed a slight improvement in 1898 over the figures for 1897, but was greater than in other years of the quinquennium. In 1898 there were 104 deaths from apoplexy, or 2 to every 10,000 of the population.

MARINE REGISTRATION.

The absence of State-aided immigration, limiting for the most part passenger traffic to those in good health and in the prime of life, and the conditions obtaining with respect to voyages from Europe affording opportunities for passengers who lose health to stop at intermediate ports, has reduced the mortality at sea on board of vessels subsequently arriving in Queensland. There were only 4 deaths recorded on the marine registers of the Colony during 1898. They were all males; 1 was a sailor on a South Sea trader, and the other 3 were passengers of coasters.

ADDITIONS TO REGISTERS.

There were 26,120 names added to the registers last year—namely, 13,933 to the births registers, 6,243 to the deaths registers, and 5,944 persons married to the marriage registers. These, added to the 601,833 names on the records, bring the total to the end of 1898 up to 627,953.

REGISTRY OFFICE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

There was a sum of £695 3s. collected throughout the Colony during 1898 for fees in connection with searches and certified copies. The amounts collected in each district were as follow—

U.

RETURN showing the AMOUNTS received by the DISTRICT REGISTRARS in the COLONY during the Years 1897 and 1898 respectively, and paid into the GENERAL REVENUE.

District.	1897.	1898.	District.	1897.	1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aramac	4 1 0	9 3 6	Leichhardt	0 4 6	...
Balonne	6 16 0	10 16 0	Logan	2 4 0	3 13 6
Blackall	3 12 6	3 10 6	Mackay	8 10 0	8 2 6
Bowen	3 11 0	2 9 0	Maranoa	3 14 6	7 2 0
Brisbane	195 2 6	247 1 10	Marathon	10 19 0	4 0 0
Bundaberg	17 4 6	12 5 6	Maryborough	22 13 8	35 0 4
Burke	8 10 0	7 2 6	Moreton East	0 7 6	0 10 0
Burnett	2 8 0	5 8 6	Moreton West	14 16 0	16 6 0
Caboolture	0 7 6	0 7 6	Nundah	0 12 6	1 5 0
Cairns	5 0 0	3 2 0	Oxley	0 2 6	0 10 0
Cardwell	0 7 6	0 10 0	Palmer ... ..	...	1 18 6
Charleville	5 7 6	6 5 6	Peak Downs	0 4 6	0 8 0
Clermont	5 11 6	8 6 0	Rockhampton	27 9 6	36 15 10
Clonecurry	2 6 6	1 6 0	Somerset	6 11 6	9 7 6
Cook	7 9 0	3 15 6	Springsure	1 18 6	1 14 0
Cunnamulla	3 0 6	4 8 0	Stanley	0 6 6	0 2 6
Dalby	0 2 6	0 10 0	Stanthorpe	2 10 6	0 10 0
Darling Downs Central	3 17 0	4 9 0	St. Lawrence	1 17 0	1 6 0
Darling Downs East ... ..	...	...	Tambo	0 8 6	4 12 0
Darling Downs North	0 15 0	0 7 6	Taroom	2 0 0	1 2 0
Darling Downs West	0 6 0	2 3 0	Tiaro	0 17 0	1 0 0
Diamantina	2 19 0	6 14 0	Toowoong	0 17 6	0 10 0
Drayton and Toowoomba	30 12 0	31 2 6	Townsville	30 10 6	28 3 6
Enoggera	7 15 6	9 10 0	Warrego	4 5 0	2 5 0
Etheridge	6 17 6	5 9 0	Warwick	13 3 0	14 12 0
Fassifern	3 7 6	5 7 6	Westwood	7 15 6	10 12 6
Gladstone	3 7 6	8 19 6	Wide Bay ... ..	...	...
Gympie	14 17 6	21 15 6	Woothakata	2 0 0	0 2 0
Herberton	1 7 0	2 10 0			
Highfields	1 1 6	0 10 6			
Hughenden	4 12 0	5 7 6			
Ipswich	21 13 0	30 9 0			
Kennedy	37 17 0	42 10 0			
			£	579 2 2	695 3 0
				1897.	1898.

About 36 per cent. of the whole amount was collected in Brisbane, Charters Towers for the district of Kennedy receiving the next largest—namely, about one-sixth of that collected in Brisbane. Amounts exceeding £30 were collected in Rockhampton, Maryborough, Toowoomba, and Ipswich. A few only of the district registrars are salaried officers as such; a number are paid by fees, but much of the work is carried on by officers holding other offices in the Public Service without special remuneration for the work of registration. The following statement gives the amount expended on registration, exclusive of the cost of the Head Office.

Ua.

RETURN showing the AMOUNT of FEES PAID to DISTRICT REGISTRARS of the COLONY during the Years 1897 and 1898 respectively.

District.				1897.			1898.			District.				1897.			1898.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Aramac	...	...	...	¶			¶			Leichhardt	...	...	...	1	11	6	2	0	6
Balonne	...	...	...	¶			¶			Logan	...	...	...	¶			¶
Blackall	...	...	...	¶			¶			Mackay	...	...	...	¶			¶
Bowen	...	...	...	¶			¶			Maranoa	...	...	...	¶			¶
Brisbane	...	...	...	¶			¶			Marathon	...	...	...	¶			¶
Bundaberg	...	...	...	¶			¶			Maryborough	...	...	...	*180	0	0	*190	0	0
Burke	...	...	...	¶			¶			Moreton East	...	...	...	70	1	0	70	10	0
Burnett	...	...	...	17	19	0	17	17	0	Moreton West	...	...	...	†			†
Caboolture	...	...	...	44	5	0	46	13	0	Nundah	...	...	...	75	15	0	65	11	0
Cairns	...	...	...	¶			¶			Oxley	...	...	...	51	6	0	54	0	0
Cardwell	...	...	...	20	17	0	22	1	0	Palmer	...	...	...	2	6	6	2	0	6
Charleville	...	...	...	¶			¶			Peak Downs	...	...	...	¶			¶
Clermont	...	...	...	¶			¶			Rockhampton	...	...	...	*200	0	0	*200	0	0
Cloncurry	...	...	...	¶			¶			Somerset	...	...	...	¶			¶
Cook	...	...	...	¶			¶			Springure	...	...	...	¶			¶
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	¶			¶			Stanley	...	...	...	10	16	0	10	19	0
Dalby	...	...	...	16	13	0	18	0	0	Stanthorpe	...	...	...	¶			¶
Darling Downs Central	...	...	...	¶			¶			St. Lawrence	...	...	...	2	5	0	3	0	0
Darling Downs East	...	...	...	¶			¶			Tambo	...	...	...	¶			¶
Darling Downs North	...	...	...	32	2	0	35	2	0	Taroom	...	...	...	3	3	0	3	4	6
Darling Downs West	...	...	...	¶			¶			Tiaro	...	...	...	¶			¶
Diamantina	...	...	...	5	3	6	4	12	0	Toowong	...	...	...	45	0	0	47	14	0
Drayton and Toowoomba	...	...	...	†			†			Townsville	...	...	...	*200	0	0	*200	0	0
Enoggera	...	...	...	*180	0	0	*180	0	0	Warrego	...	...	...	¶			¶
Etheridge	...	...	...	¶			¶			Warwick	...	...	...	†			†
Fassifern	...	...	...	22	13	0	26	18	6	Westwood	...	...	...	†			†
Gladstone	...	...	...	¶			¶			Wide Bay	...	...	...	†			†
Gympie	...	...	...	¶			¶			Woothakata	...	...	...	2	6	0	3	4	6
Herberton	¶			¶							£	1,642	2	6	1,643	7	6
Highfields	...	...	...	†			†										
Hughenden	...	...	...	¶			¶										
Ipswich	...	...	...	*240	0	0	*240	0	0										
Kennedy	...	...	...	*200	0	0	*200	0	0										
															1897			1898		

* Paid by salary. † The Registrar for Darling Downs Central is also Registrar for Drayton and Toowoomba and Highfields; the Registrar for Ipswich is also Registrar for Moreton West; the Registrar for Darling Downs East is also Registrar for Warwick; the Registrar for Rockhampton is also Registrar for Westwood; the Registrar for Maryborough is also Registrar for Wide Bay. ¶ Not allowed either fees or salary as Registrar, but paid for other offices.

J. HUGHES, Registrar-General.

Statistical Office, 11th May, 1899.

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.

ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

1. Small-pox.
2. Chicken-pox.
3. Measles.
4. Epidemic Rose Rash.
5. Scarlet Fever.
6. Typhus Fever.
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
8. Relapsing Fever.
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh.
- 9a. Dengue Fever.
10. Whooping Cough.
11. Mumps.
12. Diphtheria.
13. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever.
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases.

ORDER 2.—DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

1. Cholera { *a* Asiatic.
 b English.
2. Diarrhœa.
3. Dysentery.

ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

1. Remittent Fever.
2. Ague.

ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

1. Hydrophobia.
2. Glanders.
3. Splenic Fever.
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination.

ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Syphilis.
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra.

ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.

1. Phagedœna.
2. Erysipelas.
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia.
4. Puerperal Fever.

CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.

1. Thrush.
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites.
3. Hydatid Disease.
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites.

CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.

1. Starvation { *a* Want of Breast Milk.
 b Privation.
2. Scurvy.
3. Intemperance { *a* Chronic Alcoholism
 b Delirium Tremens.
 c Opium, Abuse of

CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

1. Rheumatic Fever.
2. Rheumatism of the Heart.
3. Rheumatism.
4. Gout.
5. Rickets.
6. Cancer.
7. Tabes Mesenterica.
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus).
9. Phthisis.
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula.
11. Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis.
12. Anæmia.
13. Chlorosis.
14. Leucocythæmia.
15. Diabetes Melitus.
16. Other Constitutional Diseases.

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

1. Premature Birth.
2. Atelectasis.
3. Cyanosis.
4. Spina Bifida.
5. Imperforate Anus.
6. Cleft Palate, Hare Lip.
7. Other Congenital Defects.
8. Old Age.
- 8a. Senile Decay.

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.
2. Apoplexy.
3. Softening of Brain.
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis.
- 4a. Caisson Disease.
5. Paralysis Agitans.
6. Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane.
7. Chorea.
8. Epilepsy.
9. Convulsions.
10. Laryngismus Stridulus.
11. Idiopathic Tetanus.
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord.
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System.

ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

1. Otitis, Otorrhœa.
2. Epistaxis and Disease of Nose.
3. Ophthalmia and Disease of Eye.

ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease.
2. Pericarditis.
3. Hypertrophy of Heart.
4. Angina Pectoris.
5. Syncope.
6. Aneurism.
7. Senile Gangrene.
8. Embolism.
9. Thrombosis.
10. Phlebitis.
11. Varicose Veins.
12. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.

ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1. Laryngitis.
2. Croup.
3. Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea.
4. Emphysema.
5. Asthma.
6. Bronchitis.
7. Pneumonia.
8. Pleurisy.
9. Other Diseases of Respiratory System.

ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

1. Stomatitis, Noma.
2. Dentition.
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy.
4. Dyspepsia.
5. Hæmatemesis.
6. Melæna.
7. Disease of Stomach.
8. Enteritis.
9. Ulceration of Intestine.
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine.
11. Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine.
12. Intussusception of Intestine.
13. Hernia.
14. Fistula.
15. Peritonitis.
16. Ascites.
17. Gallstones.
18. Cirrhosis of Liver.
19. Other Diseases of Liver.
20. Other Diseases of Digestive System.

ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.

1. Diseases of Lymphatic System.
2. Diseases of Spleen.
3. Bronchocele.
4. Addison's Disease.

ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

1. Acute Nephritis.
2. Bright's Disease.
3. Uræmia.
4. Suppression of Urine.
5. Calculus.
6. Hæmaturia.
7. Disease of Bladder and of Prostate.
8. Other Diseases of Urinary System.

ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.

1. Ovarian Disease.
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina.
3. Disorders of Menstruation.
4. Pelvic Abscess.
5. Perineal Abscess.
6. Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.

Local Diseases—continued.

ORDER 9.—DISEASES OF PARTURITION.

1. Abortion, Miscarriage.
2. Puerperal Mania.
3. Puerperal Convulsions.
4. Placenta Prævia.
5. Flooding.
6. Phlegmasia Dolens.
7. Other Accidents of Childbirth.

ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

1. Caries.
2. Necrosis.
3. Arthritis.
4. Ostitis.
5. Periostitis.
6. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.

ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

1. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.
2. Phlegmon.
3. Cellulitis.
4. Lupus.
5. Ulcer, Bedsore.
6. Eczema.
7. Pemphigus.
8. Other Diseases of Integumentary System.

CLASS VII.—Violence.

ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

1. Fractures, Contusions.
2. Gunshot Wounds.
3. Cut, Stab, &c.
4. Burn.
5. Scald.
6. Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy.
7. Poison.
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect.
9. Drowning.
10. } Other Accidents as certified.
- } to

ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.

1. Murder { *a* By Whites.
 b By Aborigines.
 c By Coloured Persons
 other than Aborigines.
2. Manslaughter.

ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.

1. Gunshot Wounds.
2. Cut, Stab, &c.
3. Poison.
4. Drowning.
5. Suffocation.
6. Hanging.
7. Otherwise or Unspecified.

ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.

1. Hanging.

ORDER 5.—WOUNDS IN BATTLE—

Omitted in practice.

CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.

1. Dropsy.
2. Debility.
3. Atrophy.
4. Inanition.
5. Mortification.
6. Tumour.
7. Polypus.
8. Abscess.
9. Hæmorrhage.
10. Fits (Unspecified).
11. Sudden (Cause not ascertained).
12. Other Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes.

NOTE.—The above Classification is based on the system adopted by the Registrar-General of England in 1881, as recommended by a Committee of Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London. The most recent revision of the Nomenclature of Diseases by that Committee was completed in 1885.

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"	" Causes of Deaths, Males and Females, Number Registered each Month	XV.	25 to 27
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"	" Causes of Deaths, Males, Females, and Persons, in Bris- bane, during each Month of the Year, in Totals of Orders	XVII.	29
Deaths in the Colony	" Causes of Deaths of Males in the several Registry Districts	XVIII.	30 to 35
"	" Causes of Deaths of Females in the several Registry Districts	XIX.	36 to 41
"	" Causes of Deaths of Persons in the several Registry Districts	XX.	42 to 47
Deaths by Totals of Orders	" Causes of Deaths, Males, Females, and Persons, in the several Registry Districts, in Totals of Orders	XXI.	48 & 49
Deaths in Brisbane ...	" Causes of Deaths, Males, within the District of Brisbane	XXII.	50 to 52
"	" Causes of Deaths, Females, within the District of Brisbane	XXIII.	53 to 55
"	" Causes of Deaths, Persons, within the District of Brisbane	XXIV.	56 to 58
"	" Causes of Deaths, Males and Females, during each Month of the Year, within the District of Brisbane	XXV.	59 to 61
"	" Causes of Deaths of Males, Females, and Persons, at different periods of life, within the District of Brisbane, in Totals of Orders	XXVI.	62
" in the Colony	" Causes of Deaths, Males, Females, and Persons, during each Month of the Year, within the Colony, in Totals of Orders... ..	XXVII.	63
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100	100

SYNOPSIS of the VITAL STATISTICS of QUEENSLAND, from the Year 1856 to 1898 inclusive.

† This estimate exceeded the Population, as ascertained by the Census taken on 3rd April, 1881, by 8,801 Males, 3,661 Females, or 12,552 Persons; the estimate has therefore been corrected by taking the Census Population with 1½ per cent. added for non-collection as the basis, and deducting therefrom the increase by excess of Births over Deaths and excess of Arrivals over Departures by Sea between the 1st January and 3rd of April, 1881, which gives the corrected estimate marked †.

‡ This estimate exceeded the Population, as ascertained by the Census taken on the 1st May, 1886, by 1,106 Males, 2,957 Females, or 4,063 Persons; the estimate has therefore been corrected by taking the Census Population with 2½ per cent. added for non-collection as the basis, and deducting therefrom the increase by excess of Births over Deaths and excess of Arrivals over Departures by Sea between the 1st January and the 1st of May, 1886, which gives the corrected estimate marked ‡.

§ This estimate exceeded the Population, as ascertained by the Census taken on the 5th April, 1891, by 11,368 Males, 1,078 Females, or 12,446 Persons; the estimate has therefore been corrected by taking the Census Population with 2½ per cent. added for non-collection as the basis, and deducting therefrom the increase by excess of Births over Deaths and excess of Arrivals over Departures by Sea and by Rail between the 1st January and the 5th April, 1891, which gives the correct estimate marked §.

Table No. I.

TABLE showing the ARRIVALS by SEA and Overland by RAILWAY during EACH QUARTER of the Year 1898.

Period.	Whence.	Brisbane.		Mary-borough.		Bunda-berg.		Glad-stone.		Rock-hampton.		Mackay.		Port Denison.		Townsville.		Dunge-ness.		Geraldton.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cook-town.		Thursday Island.		Nor-manton.		Burke-town.		Wallan-garra (by Rail).		TOTAL ARRIVALS.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.					
1st Quarter	United Kingdom	65	48	3	2	...	...	...	...	18	20	1	...	...	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	2	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	109	244
	New South Wales	1,851	752	5	6	1	1	...	...	265	67	39	22	9	3	318	148	...	...	...	...	22	2	1	...	16	10	19	5	5	2	2	...	2049	1187	4,602	2,205	6,807
	Victoria	258	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	230	587		
	South Australia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21		
	New Guinea (British)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	19	87	
	Other British Possessions (White)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	
	" Foreign Countries (White)	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
	Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	54	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	117	
	*Japan (Coloured)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	*61	*9	*70	
	Other Countries in Asia (Coloured)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
South Sea Islands (Black)	...	...	...	...	193	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	7	307		
Total First Quarter		2,192	936	8	8	196	6	...	...	283	87	40	22	9	3	590	227	...	...	...	...	52	6	1	...	124	15	118	37	5	2	2	...	2049	1187	5,669	2,586	8,255
2nd Quarter	United Kingdom	33	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	5	2	...	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	1	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	77	168
	New South Wales	2,096	1,011	16	3	...	...	...	...	244	117	39	15	21	8	309	160	...	...	...	...	99	28	2	...	65	12	13	5	3	2	1	1	1834	1093	4,742	2,455	7,197
	Victoria	355	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	250	721	
	South Australia	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1	78	
	Western Australia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	New Zealand	1	5	5	6		
	New Guinea (British)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	52
	Other British Possessions (White)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	25
	" Foreign Countries (White)	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
	*Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	18	*202	5	*207		
	*Japan (Coloured)	51	3	181	...	116	65	*133	3	*416		
	Other Countries in Asia (Coloured)	22	2	*90	...	*90	
	South Sea Islands (Black)	...	...	...	...	89	1	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	1	158
	Total Second Quarter		2,536	1,240	17	3	91	6	255	127	113	17	21	8	576	242	181	...	116	...	121	33	4	...	214	17	241	21	3	2	1	1	1834	1093	6,324	2,810	9,134		
3rd Quarter	United Kingdom	72	50	10	7	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	190	57	2	1	16	7	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	100	230
	New South Wales	2,242	986	10	9	...	...	...	...	225	109	39	11	17	12	264	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,534	1,975	6,509
	Victoria	398	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	244	797
	South Australia	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	20
	New Zealand	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Guinea (British)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British Possessions (White)	6	3	55	8	63		
	" Foreign Countries (White)	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	27
	*Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	48	2	39	35	*246	13	*259		
	*Japan (Coloured)	5	31	3	*314	3	*317	
	Other Countries in Asia (Coloured)	4	...	4
	South Sea Islands (Black)	132	2	256	13	120	508	15	523		
Java (Coloured)	5	9	14		
Total Third Quarter		2,785	1,257	20	16	133	5	...	...	236	113	410	24	17	12	532	187	121	...	...	...	225	57	103	1	188	12	110	36	5	4	2	...	1505	670	6,392	2,394	8,786
4th Quarter	United Kingdom	51	52	3	2	14	10	66	48	5	2	139	114	253		
	New South Wales	2,466	1,097	16	16	...	...	2	...	208	100	35	14	10	5	215	115	...	...	...	...	100	17	1	1	6	2	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,570	2,088	6,658
	Victoria	258	146	1	144	78	403	224	627		
	South Australia		
	New Guinea (British)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British Possessions (White)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Foreign Countries (White)	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1																										

Table No. I.—continued.
TABLE showing the DEPARTURES by SEA and Overland by RAILWAY during EACH QUARTER of the Year 1898.

Period.	Whither.	Brisbane.		Mary-borough.		Bunda-berg.		Glad-stone.		Rock-hampton.		Mackay.		Port Denison.		Townsville.		Dunge-ness.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cook-town.		Thursday Island.		Norman-ton.		Burke-town.		Wallan-garra (by Rail).		TOTAL DEPARTURES.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1st Quarter ...	United Kingdom ...	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	19	25	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	94	78	172
	New South Wales ...	1,357	737	2	3	9	192	93	42	38	3	3	149	76	35	19	13	11	23	3	6	...	1	1	1930	977	3,761	1,960	5,721
	Victoria ...	153	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	135	339	
	South Australia ...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	23	3	26	
	Western Australia ...	53	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	15	79	
	Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	New Guinea (British) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	27	
	Other British Possessions (White)...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
	Foreign Countries (White)	11	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
	Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111
	Java (Coloured)...	14	27	...	27
	*Japan (Coloured)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	...	...	...	...	...	*151	5	*151
	Other Countries in Asia (Coloured)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
South Sea Islands (Black)	...	...	92	8	221	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	33	346	
Total First Quarter...		1,691	908	95	11	233	25	206	101	42	38	3	3	369	131	68	19	44	15	117	12	6	...	1	1	1930	977	4,805	2,241	7,046
2nd Quarter ...	United Kingdom ...	39	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	47	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	103	207
	New South Wales ...	1,225	671	8	5	3	5	...	...	145	60	36	18	2	6	97	49	...	...	27	5	...	...	24	3	14	...	3	8	...	...	1,611	1,611	4,723	
	Victoria ...	136	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	100	279
	South Australia ...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
	Western Australia ...	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	14	50
	New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
	New Guinea (British) ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	14	62
	Other British Possessions (White)...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	35
	Foreign Countries (White)	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
	Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	78
	Java (Coloured)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	* Japan (Coloured)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	*36	1	*37
	South Sea Islands (Black)	...	...	128	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	8	136
Total Second Quarter		1,505	805	137	13	4	10	156	72	36	18	2	6	248	116	30	5	66	18	65	21	3	8	1,528	781	3,780	1,873	5,653
3rd Quarter ...	United Kingdom ...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	58
	New South Wales ...	1,779	958	12	10	1	1	137	77	41	21	3	4	135	43	1	49	13	...	15	2	25	5	3	2	6	1	1,406	678	3,612	1,816	5,428
	Victoria ...	208	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	160	431
	South Australia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Western Australia ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
	New Guinea (British) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	77	6	83
	Other British Possessions (White)...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
	Foreign Countries (White)	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
	Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	74	
	Japan (Coloured)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16	
	Other Countries in Asia (Coloured)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	South Sea Islands (Black)	...	...	2	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	53	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	15	91
	Total Third Quarter		2,063	1,113	15	10	23	3	141	82	95	34	3	4	246	83	1	71	18	...	75	4	57	7	3	2	6	1	1,406	678	4,204	2,040	6,244
4th Quarter ...	United Kingdom ...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	40
	New South Wales ...	2,459	1,231	29	28	3	1	...	...	319	149	109	41	15	7	246	132	...	...	102	26	...	...	9	5	15	5	7	5	...	...	5,090	2,570	7,660	
	Victoria ...	351	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	312	932
	South Australia...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
	Western Australia ...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
	New Guinea (British) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	39
	Other British Possessions (White)...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34
	Foreign Countries (White)	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
	Hong Kong, &c. (Chinese)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	215	
	Java (Coloured)...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							

Table No. II.

SHOWING the ESTIMATED POPULATION on 31st December, 1897; the NUMBER of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS REGISTERED in Queensland during the Year 1898; the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION of the COLONY for the Year 1898.

Estimated Population on 31st December, 1897.			Births Registered in 1898.			Marriages Registered in 1898.	Deaths Registered in 1898.			Estimated Population on 31st December, 1898.			Estimated Mean Population, 1898.		
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
271,372	213,328	484,700	7,083	6,850	13,933	2,972	3,771	2,472	6,243	279,670	218,853	498,523	276,108	216,494	492,602

BIRTHS.

Table No. III.

RETURN SHOWING the NUMBER of BIRTHS REGISTERED in each QUARTER of the Year 1898.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTAL OF EACH SEX.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Aramac	18	27	24	21	18	27	25	19	85	94	179
Balonne	12	15	18	5	16	16	9	12	55	48	103
Blackall	14	20	19	24	20	12	16	16	69	72	141
Bowen	9	9	15	10	8	13	13	13	45	45	90
Brisbane	222	181	263	266	259	244	210	190	954	881	1,835
Bundaberg	64	61	55	70	69	61	59	61	247	253	500
Burke	28	27	19	22	26	23	26	15	99	87	186
Burnett	14	22	31	19	25	32	28	18	98	91	189
Caboolture	31	33	33	27	24	23	28	32	116	115	231
Cairns	25	17	21	24	25	20	17	25	88	86	174
Cardwell	10	11	7	12	10	7	10	8	37	33	75
Charleville... ..	20	24	18	28	21	15	24	11	83	78	161
Clermont	25	15	28	17	19	26	18	22	90	80	170
Cloncurry	2	4	2	2	5	2	...	...	9	8	17
Cook	8	11	9	13	17	7	11	12	45	43	88
Cunnamulla	14	5	7	16	18	14	10	11	49	46	95
Dalby	7	12	9	8	10	7	14	6	40	33	73
Darling Downs Central...	35	42	32	26	35	26	36	32	138	126	264
Darling Downs East	27	37	23	26	26	33	28	30	104	126	230
Darling Downs North	30	26	17	23	19	29	17	16	83	94	177
Darling Downs West	6	7	11	8	3	9	8	4	28	28	56
Diamantina	6	3	6	5	3	5	7	5	22	18	40
Drayton and Toowoomba	64	64	57	61	55	64	59	49	235	238	473
Enoggera	103	73	79	80	78	98	60	63	320	314	634
Etheridge	12	3	8	9	6	5	6	7	32	24	56
Fassifern	33	25	44	28	30	31	30	23	137	107	244
Gladstone	8	13	6	21	12	4	12	11	38	49	87
Gympie	60	54	73	65	71	71	65	60	269	250	519
Herberton	13	6	5	8	10	9	9	6	37	29	66
Highfields	14	9	6	10	8	9	16	16	44	44	88
Hughenden	13	12	13	10	17	13	12	12	55	47	102
Ipswich	48	36	42	63	50	57	60	37	200	193	393
Kennedy	101	114	132	108	112	136	102	100	447	458	905
Leichhardt	3	...	2	3	4	2	3	...	12	5	17
Logan	34	24	24	26	32	48	38	37	128	135	263
Mackay	44	31	40	45	47	43	50	40	181	159	340
Maranoa	33	27	24	16	21	26	35	23	113	92	205
Marathon	11	5	8	5	6	10	8	7	33	27	60
Maryborough	73	40	51	44	53	52	42	43	219	179	398
Moreton East	22	25	25	41	24	30	30	31	101	127	228
Moreton West	75	65	73	70	76	96	81	64	305	295	600
Nundah	42	39	45	58	63	39	50	49	200	185	385
Oxley	26	15	27	25	27	23	35	16	115	79	194
Palmer	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	14
Peak Downs	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
Rockhampton	61	66	81	80	95	81	55	70	292	297	589
Somerset	4	6	5	7	5	9	2	7	16	29	45
Springure	6	8	11	15	6	2	7	4	30	29	59
Stanley	10	9	5	6	8	10	7	7	30	32	62
Stanthorpe	3	6	3	2	5	5	7	7	18	20	38
St. Lawrence	2	3	6	1	1	6	3	1	12	11	23
Tambo	3	7	3	3	4	3	1	1	11	14	25
Taroom	3	5	3	3	2	5	6	5	14	18	32
Tiaro	11	8	6	7	8	12	8	5	33	32	65
Toowong	22	34	23	18	23	29	17	18	85	99	184
Townsville	64	51	57	73	77	78	56	59	254	261	515
Warrego	5	4	2	7	5	4	6	2	18	17	35
Warwick	19	16	16	11	17	20	20	8	72	55	127
Westwood	60	70	87	72	63	71	73	79	283	292	575
Wide Bay	13	21	20	26	27	22	15	26	75	95	170
Woothakata	6	1	7	5	4	7	6	2	23	15	38
TOTALS	1,756	1,606	1,789	1,806	1,830	1,883	1,708	1,555	7,083	6,850	13,933
TOTAL EACH QUARTER	3,362		3,595		3,713		3,263		13,933		

MARRIAGES.

Table No. IV.

SHOWING the NUMBER of MARRIAGES REGISTERED during the Year 1898.

Registry District.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Baptist.	Lutheran.	Congregational.	Salvation Army.	Church of Christ.	Society of Friends.	New Jerusalem.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Catholic Apostolic.	Hebrew.	By Registrar and Justices Marrying Act.	Total
Aramac	15	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	33
Balonne	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	24
Blackall	7	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
Bowen	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Brisbane	139	145	79	149	46	14	24	...	6	1	2	1	...	1	33	640
Bundaberg	21	13	20	25	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	88
Burke	12	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	49
Burnett	9	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
Caboolture	5	4	20	6	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	40
Cairns	19	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45
Cardwell	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22
Charleville	7	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18
Clermont	12	6	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30
Cloncurry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cook	10	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cunnamulla	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18
Dalby	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
Darling Downs Central	17	2	...	12	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Darling Downs East	7	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Darling Downs North	4	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Darling Downs West	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Diamantina	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Drayton and Toowoomba	46	32	18	10	6	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	142
Bnoggera	34	...	10	11	21	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	87
Etheridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Fassifern	2	...	11	3	6	11	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	39
Gladstone	9	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21
Gympie	24	30	29	11	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	102
Herberton	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Highfields	...	...	4	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hughenden	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Ipswich	20	24	16	9	5	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	100
Kennedy	72	41	33	16	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	202
Leichhardt	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Logan	10	7	8	4	5	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Mackay	25	11	6	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55
Maranoa	18	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Marathon	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Maryborough	18	10	17	16	5	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	94
Moreton East	5	...	8	8	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
Moreton West	8	16	12	11	5	20	9	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	7	94
Nundah	10	6	10	12	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	61
Oxley	7	...	4	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
Palmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Peak Downs	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rockhampton	30	50	21	31	9	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	157
Somerset	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21
Springsure	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Stanley	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Stanthorpe	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
St. Lawrence	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Tambo	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Taroom	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Tiaro	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Toowong	3	...	9	4	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Townsville	52	43	6	24	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	139
Warrego	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Warwick	15	15	8	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	60
Westwood	19	14	32	6	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Wide Bay	9	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Woothakata	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	794	595	486	437	143	137	79	25	23	1	2	2	2	1	245	2,972

Table No. V.

SHOWING the NATIONALITY of 2,972 HUSBANDS and 2,972 WIVES MARRIED during the Year 1898.

NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.				NATIONALITY OF WIVES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.						UNITED KINGDOM.			EUROPE.						AMERICA.		AFRICA.		INDIA.		CHINA.		PACIFIC ISLANDS.		Other British Possessions.	Other Countries not named.	At Sea.	Unspecified.	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Italy.	British Possessions in Europe.	Other Countries in Europe.	British America.	United States.	Born of European Parents.	Aboriginal Natives.	Born of European Parents.	Aboriginal Natives.	Born of European Parents.	Aboriginal Natives.						Born of European Parents.	Aboriginal Natives.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Australasian Colonies	Queensland

a One an aboriginal, either full blood or half-caste.

b 29 aborigines, either full blood or half-castes.

This Table may be read thus:—Following the first line horizontally across the table, it appears that 1,173 men, natives of Queensland, were married during the year; of whom 766 were married to Queensland women, 54 to women natives of New South Wales, 25 to natives of Victoria, and so on. Following the first column downwards, it appears that 1,649 women, natives of Queensland, were married, of whom 766 were married to men natives of the Colony, 119 to natives of New South Wales, 58 to Victorians, 5 to natives of South Australia, and so on.

Ages of Husbands.

DEATHS.

Table No. VII.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS REGISTERED in QUEENSLAND in EACH QUARTER of the Year 1898.

REGISTRY DISTRICTS.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Aramac	24	6	17	8	23	7	15	5	79	26	105
Balonne	8	5	1	...	6	6	14	4	29	15	44
Blackall	12	4	6	3	14	5	15	7	47	19	66
Bowen	13	8	9	1	9	1	7	5	38	15	53
Brisbane	122	100	123	107	153	158	204	190	602	555	1,157
Bundaberg	29	11	32	18	39	26	39	21	139	76	215
Burke	16	16	12	5	20	5	19	7	67	33	100
Burnett	9	2	7	3	4	7	6	5	26	17	43
Caboolture	5	4	7	9	9	2	6	9	27	24	51
Cairns	18	9	24	6	26	8	37	6	105	29	134
Cardwell	9	...	12	2	12	7	17	3	50	12	62
Charleville	10	3	12	10	16	10	14	5	52	28	80
Clermont	15	10	16	5	25	5	14	6	70	26	96
Cloncurry	6	1	3	2	1	1	3	...	13	4	17
Cook	7	2	9	4	12	3	9	5	37	14	51
Cunnamulla	5	2	6	1	10	1	8	3	29	7	36
Dalby	5	4	3	4	6	6	5	3	19	17	36
Darling Downs Central	12	3	7	5	15	7	15	10	49	25	74
Darling Downs East	7	10	4	4	5	6	8	9	24	29	53
Darling Downs North	2	4	5	2	4	6	6	1	17	13	30
Darling Downs West	1	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	10	6	16
Diamantina	6	...	6	1	4	3	3	2	19	6	25
Drayton and Toowoomba	26	20	27	17	22	29	31	27	106	93	199
Enoggera	25	22	22	22	24	22	34	42	105	108	213
Etheridge	9	1	5	3	9	1	5	1	28	6	34
Fassifern	7	7	6	4	11	15	9	4	33	30	63
Gladstone	4	5	2	1	7	6	3	1	16	13	29
Gympie	25	16	17	25	35	27	25	21	102	89	191
Herberton	3	2	5	2	4	2	5	3	17	9	26
Highfields	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	3	12	9	21
Hughenden	10	2	2	2	18	4	8	5	38	13	51
Ipswich	24	25	19	16	33	10	28	17	104	68	172
Kennedy	60	26	35	25	57	34	74	65	226	150	376
Leichhardt ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Logan	11	7	6	2	9	7	11	10	37	26	63
Mackay	30	5	32	8	34	26	49	31	145	70	215
Maranoa	11	11	7	5	15	10	11	8	44	34	78
Marathon	12	1	7	2	18	2	10	...	47	5	52
Maryborough	18	12	24	16	22	21	24	16	88	65	153
Moreton East	39	14	36	12	48	19	32	12	155	57	212
Moreton West	19	18	14	13	28	17	21	17	82	65	147
Nundah	10	10	13	16	18	9	33	32	74	67	141
Oxley	21	6	17	15	31	13	27	20	96	54	150
Palmer	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	7	1	8
Peak Downs ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
Rockhampton	25	23	25	19	50	31	36	24	136	97	233
Somerset	13	4	12	3	11	...	16	...	52	7	59
Springsure	1	1	5	1	5	4	2	3	13	9	22
Stanley	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	5	4	9
Stanthorpe	3	2	1	...	3	3	2	2	9	7	16
St. Lawrence ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
Tambo	3	...	2	2	6	1	1	...	12	3	15
Taroom ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	3	7
Tiaro	3	1	...	2	1	3	4	1	8	7	15
Toowong	15	15	8	4	10	13	9	11	42	43	85
Townsville	42	23	33	21	34	35	62	43	171	122	293
Warrego	2	...	4	2	5	...	4	3	15	5	20
Warwick	7	11	10	8	10	8	16	4	43	31	74
Westwood	27	22	19	14	30	24	22	16	98	76	174
Wide Bay	14	6	12	2	7	13	8	2	41	24	65
Woothakata	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	5	4	9
TOTALS	867	533	757	489	1,049	694	1,098	756	3,771	2,472	6,243
TOTAL EACH QUARTER	1,400		1,246		1,743		1,854		6,243		

DEATHS.

Table No. VIII.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE REGISTERED during the Year 1898.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	UNDER TWO YEARS.		TWO YEARS AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.		Total Number of Deaths in each District under Five Years.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Aramac ...	15	11	6	3	21	14	35
Balonne ...	8	13	3	1	11	14	25
Blackall ...	12	8	1	1	13	9	22
Bowen ...	8	3	2	...	10	3	13
Brisbane ...	188	165	42	53	230	218	448
Bundaberg ...	23	24	4	7	27	31	58
Burke ...	21	18	4	2	25	20	45
Burnett ...	6	6	1	1	7	7	14
Caboolture ...	5	10	1	4	6	14	20
Cairns ...	17	13	1	4	18	17	35
Cardwell ...	5	6	1	2	6	8	14
Charleville ...	12	15	...	2	12	17	29
Clermont ...	14	10	4	1	18	11	29
Cloncurry ...	1	4	...	...	1	4	5
Cook ...	3	3	3	2	6	5	11
Cunnamulla ...	4	1	1	1	5	2	7
Dalby ...	5	6	2	...	7	6	13
Darling Downs Central ...	15	7	1	3	16	10	26
Darling Downs East ...	13	12	2	2	15	14	29
Darling Downs North ...	5	3	3	...	8	3	11
Darling Downs West ...	3	1	...	1	3	2	5
Diamantina ...	3	3	...	...	3	3	6
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	28	25	5	3	33	28	61
Enoggera ...	61	58	5	6	66	64	130
Etheridge ...	6	3	...	...	6	3	9
Fassifern ...	10	8	...	...	10	8	18
Gladstone ...	5	6	...	...	5	6	11
Gympie ...	30	33	1	9	31	42	73
Herberton ...	2	1	1	...	3	1	4
Highfields ...	4	4	...	1	4	5	9
Hughenden ...	6	4	1	3	7	7	14
Ipswich ...	22	15	6	5	28	20	48
Kennedy ...	76	73	16	11	92	84	176
Leichhardt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan ...	6	11	1	...	7	11	18
Mackay ...	31	32	5	7	36	39	75
Maranoa ...	8	16	...	1	8	17	25
Marathon ...	3	2	4	1	7	3	10
Maryborough ...	24	22	2	3	26	25	51
Moreton East ...	15	15	2	2	17	17	34
Moreton West ...	36	25	5	2	41	27	68
Nundah ...	37	45	7	1	44	46	90
Oxley ...	13	14	1	3	14	17	31
Palmer ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Peak Downs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockhampton ...	38	29	8	8	46	37	83
Somerset ...	2	2	2	...	4	4	8
Springsure ...	5	3	1	1	6	4	10
Stanley ...	4	1	...	...	4	1	5
Stanthorpe ...	2	5	1	...	3	5	8
St. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tambo ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Taroom ...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
Tiaro ...	4	4	...	1	4	5	9
Toowong ...	17	16	3	1	20	17	37
Townsville ...	54	51	11	18	65	69	134
Warrego ...	4	3	1	1	5	4	9
Warwick ...	10	5	1	2	11	7	18
Westwood ...	38	29	3	4	41	33	74
Wide Bay ...	10	7	2	4	12	11	23
Woothakata ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS ...	1,000	914	177	190	1,177	1,104	2,281

SHOWING the BIRTHPLACES of 6,243 PERSONS who DIED in QUEENSLAND during the Year 1898.

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Table No. X.

TOTALS.

Drayton and Toowoomba	1	...	4	3	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	17	...	23	3	7	38	70	10	8	106	93	199											
Enoggera	1	1	5	1	4	2	...	2	3	...	5	...	6	...	7	7	73	96	105	108	21													
Etheridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	1	3	5	...	...	28	6	34		
Fassifern	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	...	...	1	12	27	...	...	33	30	63		
Gladstone	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	5	1	5	9	16	13	29											
Gympie	1	...	3	...	4	3	2	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	4	...	4	...	36	1	35	84	102	89	191									
Herberton	1	1	...	10	4	9	17	9	26												
Highfields	2	...	5	5	9	12	9	21													
Hughenden	1	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	12	...	9	7	13	38	13	51													
Ipswich	1	1	...	5	1	...	1	3	1	...	2	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	14	26	...	3	11	36	49	104	68	172										
Kennedy	3	2	5	3	...	2	4	3	...	5	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	18	73	...	1	...	98	144	226	150	376										
Leichhardt	1	1	...	1	3	..	3												
Logan	2	1	1	1	...	2	2	3	...	3	...	11	1	13	23	37	26	63													
Mackay	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	12	2	76	2	1	3	42	62	145	70	215											
Maranoa	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	9	...	9	...	1	2	11	30	44	34	78													
Marathon	4	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	19	...	8	...	1	...	10	3	47	5	52												
Maryborough	1	3	5	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	4	...	14	...	13	35	60	88	65	153												
Moreton East	1	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	1	...	1	3	...	6	...	2	...	1	5	22	40	114	3	155	57	212													
Moreton West	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	27	4	43	59	82	65	147												
Nundah	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	9	...	10	2	48	62	74	67	141													
Oxley	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	1	14	30	61	22	96	54	150												
Palmer	7	1	7	1	8													
Peak Downs	2	1	2	1	3												
Rockhampton	4	...	3	14	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	8	...	7	...	6	...	3	4	...	4	...	14	25	...	1	3	51	80	136	97	233											
Somerset	3	1	1	22	...	1	1	...	3	...	17	4	6	52	7	59													
Springsure	2	1	4	...	1	7	7	13	9	22												
Stanley	1	4	4	5	4	9												
Stanthorpe	1	...	5	3	7	9	7	16												
St. Lawrence	1	1	1	2	1	3												
Tambo	1	1	2	1	...	5	...	2	1	2	12	3	15												
Taroom	1	1	2	3	4	3	7											
Tiaro	1	1	2	4	7	8	7	15												
Toowong	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	5	24	35	42	43	85												
Townsville	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	10	...	5	...	3	1	1	4	...	3	...	18	31	...	3	...	75	115	2	3	171	122	293											
Warrego	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	4	15	5	20													
Warwick	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	12	...	1	5	14	22	43	31	74											
Westwood	1	...	6	1	1	1	6	...	1	1	...	4	...	19	...	19	2	45	67	98	76	174												
Wide Bay	1	1	4	...	24	3	12	20	41	24	65												
Woothakata	4	5	4	9											
TOTAL	38	2	58	18	70	121	24	...	6	...	10	2	45	1	10	1	...	1	3	...	88	5	1	...	144	...	63	...	56	16	19	...	11	...	36	...	103	...	450	2	900	15	77	102	1,371	2,145	188	41	3,771	2,472	6,243

Table No. XI.

CAUSES of DEATHS in QUEENSLAND during the YEAR 1898, arranged in order of degree of FATALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each Cause.		Total Deaths from each Cause in 1898.	Total Deaths from each Cause in 1897.	Increase or—Decrease in 1898.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each Cause.		Total Deaths from each Cause in 1898.	Total Deaths from each Cause in 1897.	Increase or—Decrease in 1898.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
Phthisis	290	131	421	418	3	Bladder and Prostate, Disease of	18	4	22	27	— 5
Pneumonia	231	131	362	331	31	Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	10	11	21	19	2
Enteritis	188	152	340	256	84	Privation, Starvation ...	19	1	20	32	—12
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	145	117	262	29	233	Cholera, English and In- fantile	11	8	19	22	— 3
Cancer	138	91	229	187	42	Rheumatism	7	11	18	20	— 2
Diarrhoea	112	115	227	291	—64	Cuts, Stabs, &c. (Suicide)...	18	...	18	14	4
Premature Birth	108	91	199	205	— 6	Traumatic Tetanus, &c. ...	15	3	18	11	7
Endocarditis—Valvular Disease	126	70	196	192	4	Fever (Simple and Ill- defined)	13	4	17	16	1
Bronchitis... ..	101	87	188	163	25	Rheumatic Fever	9	8	17	15	2
Convulsions	91	89	180	178	2	Hypertrophy of Heart ...	13	4	17	5	12
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	98	51	149	183	—34	Gunshot Wound (Suicide)	16	...	16	23	— 7
Circulatory System, other Diseases of	92	56	148	158	—10	Hernia	7	9	16	15	1
Whooping Cough	55	91	146	42	104	Poison (Suicide)	12	4	16	12	4
Measles	70	68	138	...	138	Sore Throat, Quinsy	4	12	16	10	6
Drowning (Accident) ...	115	12	127	101	26	Tubercular Meningitis ...	7	8	15	18	— 3
Bright's Disease	74	39	113	95	18	(Acute Hydrocephalus)	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	68	36	104	106	— 2	Delirium Tremens	13	2	15	9	6
Dysentery	69	28	97	64	33	Atelectasis	10	5	15	8	7
Dentition	47	41	88	75	13	Urinary System, other Diseases of	6	7	13	18	— 5
Dengue Fever	50	37	87	97	—10	Railway, Killed on	12	1	13	13	...
Scarlet Fever	33	54	87	...	87	Diabetes Mellitus	5	7	12	14	— 2
Tuberculosis (other forms of), Scrofula	68	16	84	67	17	Killed by Fall of Earth	12	...	12	13	— 1
Senile Decay	39	34	73	72	1	Laryngitis	3	9	12	9	3
Diphtheria	30	40	70	42	28	Hanging (Suicide)	10	1	11	13	— 2
Debility	36	31	67	50	17	Animal Parasites, other Diseases from	5	6	11	12	— 1
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	37	29	66	60	6	Digestive System, other Diseases of	6	4	10	11	— 1
Tabes Mesenterica	38	28	66	54	12	Drowning (Suicide)	4	6	10	8	2
Disease of Stomach	27	28	55	33	22	Gunshot Wounds (Acci- dent)	8	2	10	7	3
Nervous System, other Diseases of	35	11	46	31	15	Suffocation (Accident) ...	8	2	10	7	3
Starvation, want of Breast Milk	18	25	43	43	...	Caisson Disease	9	...	9	23	—14
Epilepsy	26	17	43	38	5	Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	8	1	9	18	— 9
Burn (Accident)	8	35	43	35	8	Fractures, Contusions (Ac- cident)	6	3	9	16	— 7
Liver, other Diseases of ...	28	11	39	42	— 3	Intussusception of Intestine	5	4	9	10	— 1
Respiratory System, other Diseases of	29	9	38	29	9	Injury at Birth	5	4	9	10	— 1
Sunstroke, Heat Apoplexy	26	11	37	41	— 4	Murder (by Whites)	5	4	9	7	2
Peritonitis	23	14	37	35	2	Scald (Accident)	3	6	9	6	3
Asthma	29	8	37	16	21	Stomatitis, Noma... ..	4	5	9	2	7
Anæmia	23	13	36	24	12	Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	8	8	12	— 4
Hemiplegia, Brain Par- alysis	23	12	35	36	— 1	Uremia	3	5	8	11	— 3
Vehicle Accident, Result of Dyspepsia	29	4	33	33	...	Cyanosis	5	3	8	8	...
Fall from Horse, Result of Aneurism	32	...	32	51	—19	Gonorrhœa (Stricture of Urethra)	8	...	8	7	1
Ileus, Obstruction of Intes- tines	30	1	31	33	— 2	Otitis, Otorrhœa	7	1	8	7	1
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	20	10	30	23	7	Uterus and Vagina, Dis- eases of	...	8	8	7	1
Poison (Accident)	18	11	29	16	13	Flooding ... ..	...	8	8	7	1
Intemperance, Chronic Alcoholism	19	9	28	47	—19	Ovarian Diseases ... ..	...	8	8	6	2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	11	17	28	25	3	Atrophy	5	3	8	5	3
Softening of Brain	22	6	28	24	4	Dropsy	4	4	8	1	7
Childbirth, other Acci- dents of	...	28	28	18	10	Kick from Horse, Result of Suicide, Otherwise or Unspecified	6	1	7	13	— 6
Croup	17	9	26	25	1	Placenta Prævia	6	1	7	8	— 1
Remittent Fever	19	6	25	48	—23	Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	5	2	7	7	...
Acute Nephritis	16	9	25	33	— 8	Thrombosis	3	4	7	6	1
Killed by Falling Tree or other Substance	24	1	25	18	7	Gallstones	3	4	7	3	4
Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes, other	20	4	24	31	— 7	Pericarditis	3	3	6	12	— 6
Congenital Defects, other	15	9	24	19	5	Integumentary System, other Diseases of	4	2	6	7	— 1
Syncope	16	8	24	19	5	Surgical Operation	2	4	6	4	2
Old Age	14	10	24	18	6	Caries	3	3	6	3	3
Pleurisy	16	8	24	16	8	Erysipelas	3	2	5	10	— 5
Syphilis	17	6	23	28	— 5	Ulceration of Intestines ...	4	1	5	9	— 4
Fall, killed by	20	2	22	40	—18	Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	5	5	7	— 2
Idiopathic Tetanus	14	8	22	30	— 8						

Table No. XI.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS in QUEENSLAND during the YEAR 1898, arranged in order of degree of FATALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each Cause.		Total Deaths from each Cause in 1898.	Total Deaths from each Cause in 1897.	Increase or — Decrease in 1898.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each Cause.		Total Deaths from each Cause in 1898.	Total Deaths from each Cause in 1897.	Increase or — Decrease in 1898.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
Ulcer, Bedsore	3	2	5	4	1	Phlegmasia Dolens ... ..	...	3	3	1	2
Manslaughter	4	1	5	4	1	Gout	2	...	2	5	— 3
Machinery, Killed by	5	...	5	4	1	Scurvy	1	1	2	5	— 3
Lymphatic System, Dis- eases of	4	1	5	4	1	Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	2	2	5	— 3
Constitutional Diseases, other	5	...	5	3	2	Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.	2	...	2	4	— 2
Senile Gangrene	2	3	5	3	2	Bronchocele	1	1	2	4	— 2
Explosion, Killed by	5	...	5	1	4	Cleft Palate, Hare Lip	1	1	2	4	— 2
Organs of Locomotion, other Diseases of	4	1	5	...	5	Cellulitis	1	1	2	3	— 1
Reptile or Insect, Bite of Venomous	1	3	4	6	— 2	Pelvic Abscess ... ..	...	2	2	3	— 1
Ascites	1	3	4	5	— 1	Hydatid Disease	2	...	2	3	— 1
Thrush	3	1	4	5	— 1	Navel Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	2	2	2	...
Eczema	1	3	4	3	1	Calculus	1	1	2	2	...
Hæmatemesis	2	2	4	3	1	Sudden Death	2	...	2	1	1
Paralysis Agitans	1	3	4	3	1	Horned Cattle, Killed by	1	1	2	1	1
Ague	3	1	4	2	2	Cuts, Stabs, &c. (Accident)	2	...	2	1	1
Epidemic Rose Rash	1	3	4	1	3	Epistaxis and Disease of Nose ... ..	...	2	2	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	2	4	1	3	Chorea	2	...	2	1	1
Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	3	1	4	...	4	Imperforate Anus	1	1	2	1	1
Opium, Abuse of	3	...	3	7	— 4	Murder by Coloured Per- sons other than Abori- gines	1	...	1	5	— 4
Rheumatism of Heart	3	...	3	7	— 4	Inanition	1	...	1	3	— 2
Arthritis ... ..	...	3	3	6	— 3	Necrosis	1	...	1	3	— 2
Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine	2	1	3	6	— 3	Hæmaturia	1	...	1	3	— 2
Angina Pectoris	2	1	3	5	— 2	Disorders of Menstruation	...	1	1	2	— 1
Lupus	1	2	3	4	— 1	Addison's Disease ... ..	...	1	1	1	...
Spina Bifida	2	1	3	4	— 1	Embolism ... ..	...	1	1	1	...
Leucocythæmia	2	1	3	3	...	Ostitis	1	...	1	...	1
Emphysema	2	1	3	3	...	Puerperal Mania ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Mining Accidents, other...	3	...	3	3	...	Varicose Veins ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Lightning, Killed by	3	...	3	2	1	Deaths from Causes in 1897 not occurring in 1898 ... ..	...	...	...	24	— 24
Periostitis	2	1	3	2	1						
Rickets	2	1	3	2	1						
Diseases of Spleen	2	1	3	1	2						
						TOTAL	3,771	2,472	6,243	5,423	820

TABLE No. XII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.		
																							Males.	Females.	Persons.
CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																									
1. Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	16	20	3	8	6	53	3	3	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	68	138
4. Epidemic Rose Rash	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
5. Scarlet Fever	1	2	4	4	4	15	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	54	87
6. Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	4	2	1	7	5	3	8	12	21	14	13	7	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	98	51	149
8. Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	11	3	2	1	...	17	4	...	2	4	6	4	9	11	15	5	14	14	12	12	16	...	145	117	262
10. Whooping Cough	3	1	...	5	...	9	2	...	3	3	2	2	3	5	4	3	3	4	2	1	4	...	50	37	87
11. Mumps	33	17	3	...	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	91	146
12. Diphtheria	5	3	4	7	5	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	40	70
13. Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever	3	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.																									
1. Cholera { a Asiatic	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
2. Diarrhoea { b English	66	20	6	1	...	93	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	5	...	112	115	227
3. Dysentery	8	1	5	2	...	16	...	...	10	6	9	5	2	1	3	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	69	28	97
ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																									
1. Remittent Fever	3	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	19	6	25
2. Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																									
1. Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																									
1. Syphilis	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	17	6	23
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	8
ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																									
1. Phagedena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	11	17	28
4. Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL CLASS I.	165	69	33	32	17	316	40	8	29	34	49	33	38	28	34	16	30	31	17	19	27	1	750	652	1,402
CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.																									
1. Thrush	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Hydatid Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTAL CLASS II.	4	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.																									
1. Starvation { a Want of Breast Milk	17	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25	43
2. Scurvy { b Privation	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	19	1	20
3. Intemperance { a Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	2
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
5. Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
6. Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tabes Mesenterica	18	7	1	...	2	28	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	66
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	2	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
9. Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	32	37	42	36	31	21	24	19	16	6	4	2	...	290	131	421
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula	5	2	...	1	8	2	1	7	11	7	12	6	2	6	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	68	16	84
11. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis	1	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
12. Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	14	...	23	13	36
13. Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Leucocythæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
15. Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	12
16. Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL CLASS III.	17	1	1	...	...	19	1	2	...	...	1	1	8	4	5	8	7	5	6	2	1	3	73	38	111
CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	8	17
2. Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
3. Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
4. Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rickets	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
6. Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tabes Mesenterica	18	7	1	...	2	28	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	66
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	2	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
9. Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	32	37	42	36	31	21	24	19	16	6	4	2	...	290	131	421
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula	5	2	...	1	8	2	1	7	11	7	12	6	2	6	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	68	16	84
11. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis	1	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
12. Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	14	...	23	13	36
13. Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Leucocythæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
15. Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	12
16. Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL CLASS IV.	31	16	2	...	4	53	8	6	24	47	49	62	55	48	41	39	45	41	38	22	26	...	604	317	921
CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. Premature Birth	108	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	91	199
2. Atelectasis	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
3. Cyanosis	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
4. Spina Bifida	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
5. Imperforate Anus	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
6. Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
7. Other Congenital Defects	12	...	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	24
8. Old Age	...																								

TABLE No. XII.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF MALES at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.				
																							Males.	Females.	Persons.		
CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.																											
ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																											
1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	10	8	4	...	...	22	3	1	...	2	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29	66
2. Apoplexy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	36	104
3. Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	28
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	35
4a. Caisson Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
5. Paralysis Agitans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
6. Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21
7. Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	43
9. Convulsions	78	5	5	1	...	89	2	4	1	5	1	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	91	89	180
10. Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Idiopathic Tetanus	11	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	6	2	5	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	35	11	46
ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																											
1. Otitis, Otorrhoea	2	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
2. Epistaxis and Disease of Nose	2	...	2	
3. Ophthalmia and Disease of Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	4	7	6	9	14	8	6	12	15	15	6	15	...	126	70	196
2. Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
4. Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
5. Syncope	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	24
6. Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31
7. Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
8. Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
10. Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	2	5	6	6	9	10	7	11	11	8	9	...	92	56	148	
ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Laryngitis	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
2. Croup	4	7	...	5	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	26	
3. Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Emphysema	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
5. Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
6. Bronchitis	23	6	3	3	1	36	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	4	3	5	1	12	5	9	18	...	101	87	188		
7. Pneumonia	32	21	11	6	2	72	7	1	9	14	13	14	12	13	7	14	9	9	13	10	14	...	231	131	362		
8. Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	24
9. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	...	1	1	...	7	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	38	
ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																											
1. Stomatitis, Noma	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
2. Dentition	27	17	3	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	41	88
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
4. Dyspepsia	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	33
5. Hematemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
6. Melena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Disease of Stomach	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	28	55
8. Enteritis	117	29	1	3	2	152	6	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	...	4	2	1	3	...	188	152	340		
9. Ulceration of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	30
11. Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
12. Intussusception of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
13. Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
14. Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Peritonitis	6	1	...	...	1	8	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	37
16. Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
17. Gallstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
18. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	30
19. Other Diseases of Liver	6	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	39
20. Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																											
1. Diseases of Lymphatic System	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
2. Diseases of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
3. Bronchocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Addison's Disease	1	...	1	
ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																											
1. Acute Nephritis	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25
2. Bright's Disease	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	4	4	10	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	74	39	113
3. Uremia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
4. Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hematuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
7. Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Other Diseases of Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	22
ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.																											
1. Ovarian Disease	8	...	8	
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	8	...	8	
3. Disorders of Menstruation	1	1	2	
4. Pelvic Abscess	2	...	2	
5. Perineal Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. XIII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XIII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES, at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XIV.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.			
																							Persons.	Males.	Females.	
CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.																										
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																										
1. Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	34	36	9	13	11	103	10	5	1	8	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	70	68
4. Epidemic Rose Rash	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
5. Scarlet Fever	2	5	7	10	9	33	33	12	5	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	33	54
6. Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever	1	...	5	2	3	11	8	6	19	21	31	14	18	9	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	149	98	51
8. Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	32	10	2	5	...	49	8	2	4	8	12	9	11	17	20	9	19	21	24	21	28	...	262	145	117	
9a. Dengue Fever	9	2	1	7	2	21	5	2	4	4	3	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	4	1	5	...	67	50	37	
10. Whooping Cough	80	40	14	3	2	139	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	55	91
11. Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Diphtheria	8	10	15	14	11	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	30	40
13. Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever	4	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	4
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																										
1. Cholera { a Asiatic	15	2	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	8
2. Diarrhoea { b English	145	34	8	3	...	190	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	12	...	227	112	115	
3. Dysentery	13	4	7	2	...	26	1	1	10	7	10	9	4	2	3	2	3	8	3	4	3	1	97	69	28	
ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																										
1. Remittent Fever	5	1	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	25	19	6
2. Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																										
1. Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																										
1. Syphilis	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	23	17	6
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	8	8	...
ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																										
1. Phagedæna	5	3	2
2. Erysipelas	3	...	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	2	6	1	6	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	28	11	17
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS I.	360	147	71	62	41	681	87	32	48	57	76	47	57	42	46	26	41	45	35	32	49	1	1,402	750	652	
CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.																										
1. Thrush	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Hydatid Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites	1	3	...	3	2	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	6
TOTAL CLASS II.	5	3	...	3	2	13	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7
CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.																										
1. Starvation { a Want of Breast Milk	41	2	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	18	25
2. Scurvy { b Privation	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	20	19	1
3. Intemperance { a Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	4	6	3	2	3	1	...	...	28	19	9
3. Intemperance { b Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	15	13	2
3. Intemperance { c Opium, Abuse of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
TOTAL CLASS III.	41	2	1	...	...	44	1	2	...	...	1	3	10	8	6	8	8	7	7	2	1	3	111	73	38
CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																										
1. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	17	9	8
2. Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	2	...	3	3	...
3. Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	11
4. Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
5. Rickets	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
6. Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	6	13	19	19	21	36	36	37	17	14	...	229	138	91
7. Tabes Mesenterica	39	11	1	1	2	54	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	38	28	
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	5	5	...	...	1	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	8
9. Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	21	44	55	64	57	47	27	30	30	23	6	8	3	...	421	290	131
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula	8	2	...	1	2	13	3	2	8	14	8	13	6	4	6	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	84	68	16
11. Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	4	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2
12. Anæmia	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	15	...	36	23	13
13. Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Leucocythæmia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
15. Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	12	5	7
16. Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
TOTAL CLASS IV	60	23	4	3	5	95	14	14	35	67	73	89	85	76	55	57	73	66	54	31	37	...	921	604	317	
CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.																										
1. Premature Birth	199	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	108	91
2. Atelectasis	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	5
3. Cyanosis	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3
4. Spina Bifida	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
5. Imperforate Anus	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
6. Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
7. Other Congenital Defects	20	1	1	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	9
8. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	10
8a. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	39	34
TOTAL CLASS V.	249	1	1	2	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	17	62	...	350	195	155

TABLE No. XIV.--continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.			
																							Persons.	Males.	Females.	
CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.																										
ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																										
1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	20	13	6	2	1	42	8	3		2	1	4	3		2	1								66	37	29
2. Apoplexy	1					1			2		1	3	3	8	3	6	4	17	15	21	20			104	68	36
3. Softening of Brain						1	1				1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	4	6			28	22	6
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis						1	1			2			1	2	3	2	5	3	6	6	5			35	23	12
4a. Caisson Disease																								9	9	
5. Paralysis Agitans																			1	1	2			4	1	3
6. Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane				1		1			1		2	1	1	4	2	2		2	1	1	3			21	10	11
7. Chorea	1				1	1			1															2	2	
8. Epilepsy	5		2	2	1	10		5	2	6	3	6		1	2	2	2	1	2					43	26	17
9. Convulsions	158	8	5	4	1	176	3	1																180	91	89
10. Laryngismus Stridulus																										
11. Idiopathic Tetanus	19	1				20																		22	14	8
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	1					1						1		1	1	3		2				1		9	8	1
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7			1		8	2	2		7	2	5	4	2	5	1	2	2	2					46	35	11
ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																										
1. Otitis, Otorrhoea	2	1		1	2	6					1	1												8	7	1
2. Epistaxis and Disease of Nose	2					2																		2		2
3. Ophthalmia and Disease of Eye																										
ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																										
1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease					2	2	5	7	3	7	8	13	14	20	14	9	14	24	20	12	24			196	126	70
2. Pericarditis				1	1	1	1					2		1			1	1	2	4	2			17	13	4
3. Hypertrophy of Heart													1	1			1	4	2					3	2	1
4. Angina Pectoris															2	1	2	2	2					24	16	8
5. Syncope	7			1		8			1						1	2	2	2		6				31	30	1
6. Aneurism												2	3	6	7	3	2	3	3	1		1		5	2	3
7. Senile Gangrene																	1	3		1				1		1
8. Embolism													1		1	1	1							7	3	4
9. Thrombosis			1		1				1				1		1	1	1		1					1		
10. Phlebitis																										
11. Varicose Veins																		1						1		1
12. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7			1		8	2	1	2	2	5	8	11	9	13	14	13	16	16	12	16			148	92	56
ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																										
1. Laryngitis		4	2	4	1	11	1																	12	3	9
2. Croup	6	9	2	6		23	3																	26	17	9
3. Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea																										
4. Emphysema				1		1																		3	2	1
5. Asthma							1				1	2	1		1	6	7	3	4	2	9			37	29	8
6. Bronchitis	47	18	6	5	1	77	1		1	3	1	4	1	6	4	6	4	17	17	15	29			188	101	87
7. Pneumonia	54	38	17	10	6	125	14	3	13	14	17	17	21	20	13	18	13	17	19	13	25			362	231	131
8. Pleurisy	2					2			2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	5	2	1	1				26	16	8
9. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7		1	2		10	1	1		1	4		3	3	3	2	5		2	3				38	29	9
ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																										
1. Stomatitis, Noma	4	1				5	2												1		1			9	4	5
2. Dentition	56	26	5	1		88																		88	47	41
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy	3		1		2	6			1		1		1		1				1	1	1			16	4	12
4. Dyspepsia	26	2	1			29													1	1	1			33	15	18
5. Hæmatemesis															1		2				1			4	2	2
6. Melæna																										
7. Disease of Stomach	20	1	1			23				5	2	4	2	2	3	5	2	2	2	1	2			55	27	28
8. Enteritis	213	51	9	6	3	282	14	3	5	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	6	4	1	4				340	188	152
9. Ulceration of Intestine	1					1						1	1				1	1						5	4	1
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	10			1		11	1		2	1	2	1	1		1	2	1	1	4		2			30	20	10
11. Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine	1					1						1								1				3	2	1
12. Intussusception of Intestine	4			1		5		1				1			1									9	5	4
13. Hernia	1					1		2	1								1	3	2	2	2			16	7	9
14. Fistula																										
15. Peritonitis	7	1	1		2	11	3	3	3	2	3		4	1	1	2		2	2					37	23	14
16. Ascites						2					1			1										4	1	3
17. Gallstones																								7	3	4
18. Cirrhosis of Liver						1		1	1		2	1	6	5	4	5	2		1	1				30	20	10
19. Other Diseases of Liver	8	2				10			2	1	4		4	3	3	5	3	2	1	1				39	28	11
20. Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1				3					1						2		3					10	6	4
ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																										
1. Diseases of Lymphatic System	2					2	1				1									1				5	4	1
2. Diseases of Spleen												1	1											3	2	1
3. Bronchocele													1											2	1	1
4. Addison's Disease								1																1		1
ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																										
1. Acute Nephritis	1	2			1	4	2	1	2			4	1	2	2	3	1	1						25	16	9
2. Bright's Disease	1		3	1	5	3	3	1	4	3	3	7	7	14	11	11	13	11	10		9			113	74	39
3. Uræmia							1	1	2			1		1										8	3	5
4. Suppression of Urine																										
5. Calculus							1								1									2	1	1
6. Hæmaturia											1							1						1	1	
7. Disease of Bladder and of Prostate										1	2					2	2	3	4	1	7			22	18	4
8. Other Diseases of Urinary System						1			2			1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2					13	6	7
ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.																										
1. Ovarian Disease										2	1	1	1	1		1	1							8		8
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina											2	1		1		2			1		1			8		8
3. Disorders of Menstruation																								1		1
4. Pelvic Abscess									1			1												2		2
5. Perineal Abscess																										
6. Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c...	1					1						1												2	2	
ORDER 9.—DISEASES OF PARTURITION.																										
1. Abortion, Miscarriage									1	1	1	1	2	2										8		8
2. Puerperal Mania									1	1	2													1		1
3. Puerperal Convulsions									1	1	2		1											5		5
4. Placenta Prævia									2	1			3											7		7
5. Flooding									1		2		2	2										8		8
6. Phlegmasia Dolens									1		1	1	1											3		3
7. Other Accidents of																										

TABLE No. XIV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.		
																								Persons.	Males.	Females.
Class VI.—Local Diseases—continued.																										
ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																										
1. Caries	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	3	3
2. Necrosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
3. Arthritis	1	1	...	1	3	...	3
4. Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
5. Periostitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3
6. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	...
ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																										
1. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	3	1
2. Phlegmon	2	1	1
3. Cellulitis	1	1	...	3	1	2
4. Lupus	1	1	3	1	1
5. Ulcer, Bed sore	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	2
6. Eczema	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
7. Pemphigus	1
8. Other Diseases of Integumentary System	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	4	2
TOTAL CLASS VI.	...	714	179	64	54	25	1036	82	39	52	91	92	117	115	127	121	135	128	162	157	119	188	1	2,762	1,626	1,136
CLASS VII.—Violence.																										
ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																										
1. Fractures, Contusions	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	9	6	3
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
3. Cut, Stab, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4. Burn	...	2	...	1	3	1	7	5	7	4	4	4	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	43	8	35	
5. Scald	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6
6. Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy	...	3	2	2	1	1	9	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	37	26	11
7. Poison	...	2	5	5	1	1	14	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	29	18	11
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
9. Drowning	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	19	15	5	14	7	14	10	14	6	5	6	1	2	1	...	127	115	12
10. Suffocation	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
11. Horse, Result of Fall from, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	5	3	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	32	32	...
12. Horse, Result of Kick from	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
13. Killed by Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
14. Result of Vehicle Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	4	4	3	2	1	1	7	...	1	33	29	4	
15. Railway, Killed on	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	13	12	...
16. Killed by an Explosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	12	...
17. Mining Accident, Fall of Earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	...
18. Mining Accidents, Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
19. Killed by Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	...
20. Killed by a Fall	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	...	2	1	...	25	24	2
21. Killed by Falling Tree or other Substance	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	3
22. Tetanus or Septicæmia, Traumatic	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
23. Injury at Birth	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...
24. Surgical Operation	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
25. Struck by Lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
26. Javel Hemorrhage	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.																										
1. Murder	a By Whites	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
	b By Aborigines
	c By Coloured Persons other than Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
2. Manslaughter	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.																										
1. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	16	16	...
2. Cut, Stab, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	18	18	...
3. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	16	12	4
4. Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6
5. Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	1
6. Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1
7. Otherwise or Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.																										
1. Hanging
TOTAL CLASS VII.	...	33	17	17	5	6	78	42	38	26	45	46	51	53	55	25	30	28	13	21	6	11	2	570	445	125
CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.																										
1. Dropsy	1	8	4	4
2. Debility	...	63	1	64	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	67	36	31
3. Atrophy	...	7	1	8	8	5	3
4. Inanition	...	1	1	1
5. Mortification
6. Tumour
7. Polypus
8. Abscess
9. Hemorrhage
10. Pits (Unspecified)
11. Sudden (Cause not ascertained)	2	2	...
12. Other Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes	...	6	1	7	...	1	1	2	3	4	1	...	1	...	1	3	24	20	4
TOTAL CLASS VIII.	...	78	2	1	81	...	1	1	1	3	6	4	2	3	2	...	2	4	110	68	42
TOTAL DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM ALL CAUSES	...	1540	374	150	129	79	2281	1226	127	162	260	289	308	321	311	260	260	281	302	287	207	350	11	6,243	3,771	2,472

* One of these a case of justifiable homicide.

TABLE No. XV.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1898.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTALS.			
																									Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.																												
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																												
1. Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Epidemic Rose Rash ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	4	1	5	3	4	10	2	11	8	16	3	5	7	...	70	68	
6. Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever	17	11	18	11	12	5	7	4	4	...	3	2	3	3	3	...	2	1	6	2	10	5	13	7	...	33	54	
8. Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	4	35	37	60	39	26	18	9	11	5	5	3	...	...	...	145	117	
9a. Dengue Fever	4	4	8	8	12	10	11	6	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	...	3	3	5	5	3	...	...	...	50	37
10. Whooping Cough	4	9	...	4	3	2	7	4	1	3	5	4	4	12	5	6	3	3	5	13	11	17	7	14	...	55	91	
11. Mumps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Diphtheria	1	2	1	1	4	...	3	1	1	5	1	3	4	6	6	4	2	2	5	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	...
13. Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																												
1. Cholera { a Asiatic	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...
2. Diarrhoea	14	8	8	10	10	13	9	9	4	7	4	5	4	3	4	10	6	4	12	19	20	16	17	11	...	...	...	...
3. Dysentery	11	4	6	3	9	5	5	2	3	2	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	1	9	2	9	5	9	2	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																												
1. Remittent Fever	1	3	2	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ague	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																												
1. Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																												
1. Syphilis	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																												
1. Phagedena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS I.	59	44	51	38	57	37	48	29	21	26	29	27	60	72	93	70	65	51	86	91	80	99	101	68	750	652	1,402	
CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.																												
1. Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Hydatid Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS II. ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	10	7	17
CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.																												
1. Starvation { a Want of Breast Milk	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
2. Scurvy	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Intemperance { a Chronic Alcoholism	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Intemperance { b Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Intemperance { c Opium, Abuse of ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS III.	8	4	9	2	4	4	8	...	6	6	4	3	6	2	5	3	4	1	1	5	8	4	10	4	...	73	38	111
CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
1. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rheumatism of the Heart... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Rheumatism	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rickets	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cancer	11	9	10	9	9	10	11	11	7	8	6	3	5	6	18	9	13	8	19	2	14	12	15	4	...	...	...	...
7. Tabes Mesenterica	3	3	1	2	...	1	2	5	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	6	4	10	9	5	3	...	...	...	...
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Phthisis	19	8	21	10	21	9	14	9	32	11	23	10	24	15	38	16	33	13	25	13	17	10	23	7	...	...	...	...
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula... ..	3	3	4	1	7	1	9	...	3	...	8	1	3	1	4	2	9	2	5	1	7	2	6	2	...	...	...	...
11. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Anæmia ... ..	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
13. Chlorosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS IV.	40	27	40	25	41	25	44	34	49	24	48	16	43	24	64	34	60	27	64	24	53	35	58	22	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.																												
1. Premature Birth	7	3	7	5	7	8	12	3	5	6	5	13	13	5	12	14	6	12	9	7	16	9	9	6	...	...	...	...
2. Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cyanosis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Spina Bifida ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Imperforate Anus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Congenital Defects	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Old Age ... ..	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
8a. Senile Decay	6	...	3	2	1	5	4	1	4																			

TABLE No. XV.-continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTALS.					
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			
Class VI.—Local Diseases—continued.																															
ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGAN OF LOCOMOTION.																															
1.	Caries	1					1						1		1	2										3	3	6			
2.	Necrosis																	1								1		1			
3.	Arthritis																										3	3	6		
4.	Ostitis				1																		1			1		1	1		
5.	Periostitis	1	1						1																	1		1	1		
6.	Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion						2		1				1		1											4	1	5			
ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																															
1.	Carbuncle, Boil, &c.			1				1			1	1														3	1	4			
2.	Phlegmon																														
3.	Cellulitis																1	1								1	1	2	2		
4.	Lupus		1		1					1																1	1	2	3		
5.	Ulcer, Bedsore			1		1					1					1			1							3	2	5			
6.	Eczema		1																	2	1					1	3	4			
7.	Pemphigus																														
8.	Other Diseases of Integumentary System			1										2		1			1				1			4	2	6			
TOTAL CLASS VI.		133	93	122	86	129	79	96	71	128	86	124	92	171	103	185	124	101	88	156	115	149	115	132	84	1,626	1,136	2,762			
CLASS VII.—Violence.																															
ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																															
1.	Fractures, Contusions								1						1	2	1					2	1			6	3	9			
2.	Gunshot Wounds	1				1	1							1	1	1			2				1	1		8	2	10			
3.	Cut, Stab, &c.														1	1									2		2	2			
4.	Burn		2		1		2		3		3		1	1	4	7	2	3	3	6	1	1	1	2		8	35	43			
5.	Scald				1				2					2	2			1								3	6	9			
6.	Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy	5	3	5		2	2	1									1		3	1	3	3	6	2	26	11	37				
7.	Poison	1		2	1	3		1	1			2	1	1		1	1	2	2	2	1	1		2	4	18	11	29			
8.	Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect														1					1	1				1	1	3	4			
9.	Drowning	17	2	8		11	4	15	4	11		3		4	8		7		6	1	15		10	1	115	12	127				
10.	Suffocation			1				2		2			2			1				1					8	2	10				
11.	Horse, Result of Fall from, &c.	2				5		1		4				3		6		1		5		2		3	32		32	32			
12.	Horse, Result of Kick from	1		1		1				1				1		1			1						6	1	7				
13.	Killed by Horned Cattle														1			1							1	1	2	3			
14.	Result of Vehicle Accident	1		2		5				1	2	3		4	1	4		2		1	3		4		29	4	33				
15.	Railway, Killed on			3	1	1		1		1		1		3				2							12	1	13				
16.	Killed by an Explosion									2		1		1					1						5		5				
17.	Mining Accident, Fall of Earth					1		1		1			2		1			2		1		1			12		12	12			
18.	Mining Accidents, Other	2										1													3		3	3			
19.	Killed by Machinery			1		1				1					1										1	5		5			
20.	Killed by a Fall	3				1								4		1	1	4		1		1	5	1	20	2	22				
21.	Killed by a Falling Tree or other Substance	1		1		1		2		5		1		6		4	1			2		2	1		24	1	25				
22.	Tetanus or Septicæmia (Traumatic)	1				1		3				1		1		1	2	1		4	1	1		15	3	18					
23.	Injury at Birth			2	1					1			1		1	1	1		1		1				5	4	9				
24.	Surgical Operation													1				2		1	2				2	4	6				
25.	Struck by Lightning	1																	1		1				3		3				
26.	Navel Hæmorrhage						1		1																	2		2			
ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.																															
1.	Murder	1		1	1			1	1	2										1		1				5	4	9			
	By Whites																														
	By Aborigines																														
	By Coloured Persons other than Aborigines								1																	1		1			
2.	Manslaughter				1			1						*1							2				4	1	5				
ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.																															
1.	Gunshot Wounds			2				1				1				4		2		1		3		1		16		16			
2.	Cut, Stab, &c.	1		1		3		1							1				4						18		18				
3.	Poison	3			1			1		2		2				2		2							12	4	16				
4.	Drowning				1			2				1													4	6	10				
5.	Suffocation																														
6.	Hanging			1		1				1					1			1		2		1		2		10	1	11			
7.	Otherwise or Unspecified			1						1	1				1			2		1					6	1	7				
ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.																															
1.	Hanging																														
TOTAL CLASS VII.		42	7	32	9	38	10	36	12	38	8	20	5	34	12	40	12	41	13	34	16	40	8	41	13	445	125	570			
CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.																															
1.	Dropsy	1				1							1													4	4	8			
2.	Debility	6	4	2	1	4	4	2	1	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	36	31	67			
3.	Atrophy			1		1			1					1						1						5	3	8			
4.	Inanition																														
5.	Mortification																														
6.	Tumour																														
7.	Polypus																														
8.	Abscess																														
9.	Hæmorrhage																														
10.	Pits (Unspecified)																														
11.	Sudden (Cause not ascertained)									1																					
12.	Other Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes	3	1			1		3					1	3	1	2			4			1		3	1	20	4	24			
TOTAL CLASS VIII.		10	5	3	1	7	4	5	2	*4	5	5	3	7	4	6	3	5	3	8	8	2	2	6	2	68	42	110			
TOTAL DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM ALL CAUSES		307	185	272	171	288	177	260	154	258	170	239	165	349	228	413	266	287	200	362	275	364	277	372	204	3,771	2,472	6,243			

* Justifiable homicide, in self-defence.

TABLE No. XVI.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES, FEMALES, and PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Queensland during 1898, in Totals of Orders.

CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.			CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.																										CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.		
CLASS.	ORDER.	SEX.	CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.																										CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.		
No. and Name.	No. and Name.		CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.																										CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.		
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.				
1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	1. Miasmatic Diseases	M.	73	47	20	28	16	184	38	7	15	24	34	22	27	25	26	10	20	18	14	13	20	...	497	...	...		
		F.	99	58	34	27	23	241	46	22	19	20	18	7	11	8	10	7	11	11	14	9	13	...	467	...	...		
		P.	172	105	54	55	39	425	84	29	34	44	52	29	38	33	36	17	31	29	28	22	33	...	...	...	964	
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	M.	83	21	11	4	...	119	1	...	13	7	11	5	2	2	4	2	4	8	2	5	6	1	192	...	...		
		F.	90	19	4	2	...	115	1	2	...	2	2	4	3	2	...	3	4	1	4	3	9	...	151	...	...		
		P.	173	40	15	6	...	234	2	2	13	9	13	9	5	4	4	5	4	9	6	8	15	1	...	...	343		
	3. Malarial Diseases	M.	3	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	22	...	...		
		F.	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...		
		P.	5	1	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	29
	4. Venereal Diseases	M.	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	2	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	25	...	...		
		F.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
		P.	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	3	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	31
	5. Septic Diseases...	M.	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...		
		F.	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	21	...	...		
		P.	4	...	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	7	1	7	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	35
2.—Parasitic Diseases	...	M.	4	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...		
		F.	1	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
		P.	5	3	...	3	2	13	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3.—Dietetic Diseases	...	M.	17	1	1	...	...	19	1	2	...	...	1	1	8	4	5	8	7	5	6	2	1	3	73	...	...		
		F.	24	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	38	...
		P.	41	2	1	...	...	44	1	2	...	...	1	3	10	8	6	8	8	7	7	2	1	3	...	...	111
4.—Constitutional Diseases	...	M.	31	16	2	...	4	53	8	6	24	47	49	62	55	48	41	39	45	41	38	22	26	...	604	...					
		F.	29	7	2	3	1	42	6	8	11	20	24	27	30	28	14	18	28	25	16	9	11	...	...	317	...		
		P.	60	23	4	3	5	95	14	14	35	67	73	89	85	76	55	67	73	66	54	31	37	...	...	...	921	
5.—Developmental Diseases	...	M.	139	...	1	2	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	11	30	...	195	...	
		F.	110	1	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	32	...	...	155	...
		P.	249	1	1	2	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	17	62	...	...	...	350
6.—Local Diseases	1. Diseases of Nervous System	M.	108	14	11	2	1	136	6	7	5	17	12	15	11	14	16	14	10	18	18	22	25	...	346	...					
		F.	104	8	2	8	3	125	9	5	2	2	5	6	2	5	3	8	5	13	10	11	12	...	...	223	...		
		P.	212	22	13	10	4	261	15	12	7	19	17	21	13	19	19	22	15	31	28	33	37	...	...	...	569	
	2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	M.	2	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
		F.	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		P.	4	1	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	3. Diseases of Circulatory System	M.	9	...	...	1	2	12	3	3	2	6	9	13	20	28	27	21	28	33	32	19	30	1	287	...			
		F.	5	...	...	3	...	8	5	5	3	5	4	12	10	10	11	10	9	19	11	12	18	...	...	152	...
		P.	14	...	...	4	2	20	8	8	5	11	13	25	30	38	38	31	37	52	43	31	48	1	...	...	439
	4. Diseases of Respiratory System	M.	65	34	16	18	3	136	11	2	10	19	21	19	15	19	14	28	23	25	23	23	40	...	428	...					
		F.	51	35	12	10	5	113	12	2	4	1	4	7	12	11	10	6	11	14	19	10	26	...	...	262	...		
		P.	116	69	28	28	8	249	23	4	14	20	25	26	27	30	24	34	34	39	42	33	66	...	...	...	690	
	5. Diseases of Digestive System	M.	194	50	4	4	3	255	9	4	8	9	12	12	9	11	12	14	16	10	11	7	7	...	406	...					
		F.	162	35	14	5	5	221	20	3	6	6	13	4	6	7	8	6	9	13	1	10	...	...	...	329	...	
		P.	356	85	18	9	8	476	29	7	14	15	15	16	15	17	19	22	22	19	24	8	17	...	...	...	735	
	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	M.	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	
		F.	1	1	1	...	1	4	...			
		P.	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	11			
	7. Diseases of Urinary System	M.	2	2	2	...	1	7	2	3	3	5	3	3	5	5	12	14	12	10	15	9	11	...	119	...					
		F.	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	5	2	7	4	7	6	5	5	6	3	1	6	65	...			
		P.	2	2	3	1	1	9	4	6	4	10	5	10	9	12	18	19	17	16	18	10	17	...	...	...	184	
	8. Diseases of Organs of Generation	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
		P.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21
	9. Diseases of Parturition	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	11	9	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
		F.			
		P.	6	11	11	9	16	7	60			
	10. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	M.	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	...
		F.	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	8	...			
		P.	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	19			
	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	M.	3	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	13	...
		F.	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	11	...			
		P.	6	...	1	1	...	8	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	24			
7.—Violence	1. Accident or Negligence	M.	17	6	7	1	3	34	32	25	18	31	34	34	36	38	21	14	19	8	17	3	3	2	369	...					
		F.	14	10	10	4	3	41	10	12	6	6	4</																		

TABLE No. XVII.
CAUSES of DEATH of MALES, FEMALES, and PERSONS Registered in Queensland during each Month
of the Year 1898, in Totals of Orders.

CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.			JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
CLASS.	ORDER.	SEX.															
No. and Name.	No. and Name.																
1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	1. Miasmatic Diseases	M.	28	27	33	29	12	20	50	79	54	56	47	62	497	...	...
		F.	27	24	18	16	13	20	64	58	43	64	68	52	...	467	...
		P.	55	51	51	45	25	40	114	137	97	120	115	114	...	...	964
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	M.	26	14	20	14	7	6	6	10	7	23	29	30	192	...	...
		F.	12	13	18	11	10	5	5	10	5	23	26	13	...	151	...
		P.	38	27	38	25	17	11	11	20	12	46	55	43	...	...	343
	3. Malarial Diseases	M.	2	2	3	4	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	3	22	...	...
		F.	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	...
		P.	5	2	4	4	...	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	...	...	29
	5. Venereal Diseases	M.	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	25	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...
		P.	2	5	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	6	1	3	...	...	31
	6. Septic Diseases...	M.	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	14	...	...
		F.	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	...	21	...
		P.	3	4	...	2	2	3	1	2	4	3	5	6	...	...	35
2.—Parasitic Diseases	...	M.	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	10	...	...
		F.	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...
		P.	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	17
3.—Dietetic Diseases	...	M.	8	9	4	8	6	4	6	5	4	1	8	10	73	...	...
		F.	4	2	4	...	6	3	2	3	1	5	4	4	...	38	...
		P.	12	11	8	8	12	7	8	8	5	6	12	14	...	...	111
4.—Constitutional Diseases	...	M.	40	40	41	44	49	48	43	64	60	64	53	58	604	...	...
		F.	27	25	25	34	24	16	24	34	27	24	35	22	...	317	...
		P.	67	65	66	78	73	64	67	98	87	88	88	80	...	...	921
5.—Developmental Diseases	...	M.	15	14	11	22	11	9	28	19	11	10	23	22	195	...	...
		F.	4	10	16	6	14	19	10	20	16	16	14	10	...	155	...
		P.	19	24	27	28	25	28	38	39	27	26	37	32	...	...	350
6.—Local Diseases	1. Diseases of Nervous System	M.	29	35	39	20	21	27	37	30	27	30	20	31	346	...	...
		F.	23	22	17	16	23	18	18	20	9	19	23	15	...	223	...
		P.	52	57	56	36	44	45	55	50	36	49	43	46	...	...	569
	2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	M.	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	7	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		P.	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10
	3. Diseases of Circulatory System	M.	29	22	21	19	23	26	25	29	14	30	29	20	287	...	...
		F.	10	11	7	11	14	12	15	29	11	9	12	11	...	152	...
		P.	39	33	28	30	37	38	40	58	25	39	41	31	...	...	439
	4. Diseases of Respiratory System	M.	25	17	24	27	36	29	67	81	33	37	27	25	428	...	...
		F.	9	9	18	13	17	27	46	39	21	25	26	12	...	262	...
		P.	34	26	42	40	53	56	113	120	54	62	53	37	...	...	690
	5. Diseases of Digestive System	M.	33	33	35	16	35	30	24	31	18	43	57	51	406	...	...
		F.	31	33	23	23	19	20	10	20	31	43	42	34	...	329	...
		P.	64	66	58	39	54	50	34	51	49	86	99	85	...	...	735
	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	M.	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
		P.	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	11
	7. Diseases of Urinary System	M.	15	10	7	6	12	7	15	9	5	14	14	5	119	...	...
		F.	4	5	9	3	5	5	6	4	10	9	2	3	...	65	...
		P.	19	15	16	9	17	12	21	13	15	23	16	8	...	...	184
	8. Diseases of Organs of Generation	M.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		F.	4	2	...	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	19	...
		P.	4	2	...	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	21
	9. Diseases of Parturition	F.	7	3	4	1	5	7	2	9	3	7	5	7	...	60	...
		P.	7	3	4	1	5	7	2	9	3	7	5	7	...	...	60
	10. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	M.	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	11	...	...
		F.	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...
		P.	3	1	3	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	19
	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	M.	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	13	...	...
		F.	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	11	...
		P.	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	24
7.—Violence	1. Accident or Negligence	M.	37	26	34	28	30	16	32	31	31	26	40	38	369	...	...
		F.	7	5	10	11	5	5	10	12	11	13	7	12	...	108	...
		P.	44	31	44	39	35	21	42	43	42	39	47	50	...	...	477
	2. Homicide	M.	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...
		F.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...
		P.	1	3	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	15
	3. Suicide	M.	4	5	4	5	6	4	1	9	10	8	7	3	66	...	...
		F.	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	12	...
		P.	4	7	4	5	9	4	3	9	12	10	7	4	...	...	78
	4. Execution	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Ill-defined and not specified Causes	...	M.	10	3	7	5	4	5	7	6	5	8	2	6	68	...	...
		F.	5	1	4	2	5	3	4	3	3	8	2	2	...	42	...
		P.	15	4	11	7	9	8	11	9	8	16	4	8	...	...	110
TOTAL ALL CAUSES...		M.	307	272	288	260	258	239	349	413	287	362	364	372	3,771	...	...
		F.	185	171	177	154	170	165	228	266	200	275	277	204	...	2,472	...
		P.	492	443	465	414	428	404	577	679	487	637	641	576	...	...	6,243

No. XVIII.

Registry Districts of Queensland during the Year 1898.

	TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Gladstone.
Gympie.
Herberton.
Highfields.
Hughenden.
Ipswich.
Kennedy.
Leichhardt.
Logan.
Mackay.
Maranoa.
Marathon.
Maryborough.
Moreton East.
Moreton West.
Nundah.
Oxley.
Palmer.
Peak Downs.
Rockhampton.
Somerset.
Springhurst.
Stanley.
Stanthorpe.
St. Lawrence.
Tambo.
Taroom.
Tiaro.
Toowong.
Townsville.
Warrego.
Warwick.
Westwood.
Wide Bay.
Woothakata.
Males.
Females.
Persons.

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES Registered in the several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		Arauc.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cairns.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cloncurry.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs Central.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs West.	Diamantina.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	Enoggera.	Etheridge.	Fassfern.	
Class VI.—Local Diseases—continued.																												
ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																												
1. Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Periostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																												
1. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Phlegmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lupus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ulcer, Bed sore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other Diseases of Integumentary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS VI.	...	26	9	26	13	280	49	21	12	10	36	16	21	28	3	12	8	6	17	11	10	4	6	56	39	9	14	
CLASS VII.—Violence.																												
ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cut, Stab, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burn	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scald	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning	...	3	3	...	1	17	5	2	1	1	4	6	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Horse, Result of Fall from, &c.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Horse, Result of Kick from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Result of Vehicle Accident	...	2	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Railway, Killed on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by an Explosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Mining Accident, Fall of Earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Mining Accidents, Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by Machinery	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by a Fall	...	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by a Falling Tree or other Substance	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Tetanus or Septicæmia (Traumatic)	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Surgical Operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Struck by Lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Navel Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.																												
Murder { a By Whites	1	1	1	1
b By Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c By Coloured Persons other than Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.																												
1. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
2. Cut, Stab, &c.	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Poison	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Drowning	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hanging	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Otherwise or Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.																												
1. Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS VII.	...	14	7	2	8	55	18	14	4	4	17	9	10	13	2	5	7	1	5	3	1	1	4	11	2	4	4	
CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.																												
1. Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Debility	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

* Justifiable homicide in self-defence.

No. XVIII.—continued.

Registry Districts of Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES Registered in the several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.																										Aramac.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Calrus.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cloncurry.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs Central.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs West.	Diamantina.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	Enoggera.	Etheridge.	Fassfern.
CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.																																																			
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																																																			
1. Small-Pox																							
2. Chicken-Pox																							
3. Measles																							
4. Epidemic Rose Rash																							
5. Scarlet Fever																							
6. Typhus Fever																							
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever																							
8. Relapsing Fever																							
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh																							
9a. Dengue Fever																							
10. Whooping Cough																							
11. Mumps																							
12. Diphtheria																							
13. Cerebro Spinal Fever																							
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever																							
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases																							
ORDER 2.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.																																																			
1. Cholera { a Asiatic																							
b English																							
2. Diarrhoea																							
3. Dysentery																							
ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																																																			
1. Remittent Fever																							
2. Ague																							
ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																																																			
1. Hydrophobia																							
2. Glanders																							
3. Splenic Fever																							
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination																							
ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																																																			
1. Syphilis																							
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra																							
ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																																																			
1. Phagedena																							
2. Erysipelas																							
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia																							
4. Puerperal Fever																							
TOTAL CLASS I.																							
CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.																																																			
1. Thrush																							
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites																							
3. Hydatid Disease																							
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites																							
TOTAL CLASS II.																							
CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.																																																			
1. Starvation { a Want of Breast Milk																							
b Privation																							
2. Scurvy																							
3. Intemperance { a Chronic Alcoholism																							
b Delirium Tremens																							
c Opium, Abuse of																							
TOTAL CLASS III.																							
CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																																																			
1. Rheumatic Fever																							
2. Rheumatism of the Heart																							
3. Rheumatism																							
4. Gout																							
5. Rickets																							
6. Cancer																							
7. Tabes Mesenterica																							
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)																							
9. Phthisis																							
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula																							
11. Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis																							
12. Anæmia																											

No. XIX.

Registry Districts of Queensland during the Year 1898.

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES Registered in the several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Aramac.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cairns.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cloncurry.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs Central.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs West.	Diamantina.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	Enoggera.	Etheridge.	Passifern.	
CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.																											
ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																											
1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...
2. Apoplexy	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Softening of Brain
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4a. Caisson Disease
5. Paralysis Agitans
6. Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chorea
8. Epilepsy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
9. Convulsions	...	5	2	1	6	3	...	...	4	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	2
10. Laryngismus Stridulus
11. Idiopathic Tetanus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																											
1. Otitis, Otorrhœa
2. Epistaxis and Disease of Nose
3. Ophthalmia and Disease of Eye
ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	14	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	1	...	3
2. Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Angina Pectoris
5. Syncope	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Aneurism
7. Senile Gangrene
8. Embolism
9. Thrombosis	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10. Phlebitis
11. Varicose Veins	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	...	14	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	1
ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Laryngitis	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Croup
3. Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea
4. Emphysema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Asthma	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bronchitis	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	11	...	2
7. Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	33	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	8	5	...	5
8. Pleurisy	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																											
1. Stomatitis, Noma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Dentition	7	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Dyspepsia	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hematemesis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Melena
7. Disease of Stomach	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Enteritis	...	2	1	5	1	39	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ulceration of Intestine
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine
12. Intussusception of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Fistula
15. Peritonitis	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Gallstones
18. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other Diseases of Liver	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																											
1. Diseases of Lymphatic System
2. Diseases of Spleen
3. Bronchocele	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Addison's Disease
ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																											
1. Acute Nephritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bright's Disease	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Uræmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Suppression of Urine
5. Calculus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hematuria
7. Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other Diseases of Urinary System	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.																											
1. Ovarian Disease
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Disorders of Menstruation												

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS Registered in the several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Aramac.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cairns.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cloncurry.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs Central.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs West.	Diamantina.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	Enoggera.	Etheridge.	Passifera.	
CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.																											
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																											
1. Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	6	9	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
4. Epidemic Rose Rash ... ..	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Typhus Fever	10	1	2	7	17	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
7. Typhoid or Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	6	1	7	...	19	9	4	2	3	3	5	14	5	1	2	4	3	5	3	3	...	...	1	5	3	3	2
9a. Dengue Fever	5	...	1	4	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	37	6	7	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
11. Mumps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Diphtheria	1	2	...	...	19	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
13. Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Simple and Ill-defined Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																											
1. Cholera { a Asiatic ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
b English... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Diarrhoea	4	3	...	2	50	7	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	21	...	1
3. Dysentery ... ..	...	...	1	1	4	5	4	3	1	5	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
ORDER 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																											
1. Remittent Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																											
1. Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cow-Pox and other Effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																											
1. Syphilis	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																											
1. Phagedœna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	2	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
4. Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS I.	31	8	15	17	283	38	35	9	8	23	13	24	17	5	15	5	7	22	11	6	1	4	29	62	8	5	
CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.																											
1. Thrush... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases from Vegetable Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Hydatid Disease ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Diseases from Animal Parasites... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS II. ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.																											
1. Starvation { a Want of Breast Milk ... ..	...	2	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...
b Privation	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Intemperance { a Chronic Alcoholism	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
b Delirium Tremens	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c Opium, Abuse of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS III.	5	3	3	...	17	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	7	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	9	2	1	...	...
CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																											
1. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2. Rheumatism of the Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cancer... ..	4	1	2	4	52	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	12	6	...	5
7. Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus) ... ..	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
9. Phthisis	4	...	...	2	89	29	6	1	2	17	12	4	2	1	5	2	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	10	11	...	2
10. Other forms of Tuberculosis—Scrofula... ..	...	...	...	...	16	23	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Chlorosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS IV.	9	1	5	7	187	62	11	4	7	30	14	6	7	2	8	4	8	9	3	3	2	2	31	40	1	9	
CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.																											
1. Premature Birth	5	1	...	1	36	4	2	2	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	3	8	4	...	...
2. Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. Cyanosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Spina Bifida ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Imperforate Anus ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
8. Old Age	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
9a. Senile Decay ... ..	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	3
TOTAL CLASS V.	6	3	1	2	61	7	2	3	5	9	1	6	6	1	4	4	4	5	5	...	3	1	3	14	7	6	...

Registry Districts of Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

[illegible]

No. XX.—continued.

Registry Districts of Queensland during the Year 1898—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE
CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES, FEMALES, and PERSONS in the

CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.																				
CLASS.	ORDER.	SEX.	Aranac.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cairns.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cloncurry.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs Central.
No. and Name.	No. and Name.																			
1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	1. Miasmatic Diseases	M.	18	3	8	5	90	8	7	2	3	6	4	14	8	4	2	5	3	10
		F.	6	2	2	8	125	15	8	2	3	3	2	6	4	...	2	...	3	8
		P.	24	5	10	13	215	23	15	4	6	9	6	20	12	4	4	5	6	18
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	M.	1	2	1	3	25	7	4	3	1	3	5	1	3	...	3	...	...	2
		F.	3	1	...	...	31	5	3	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
		P.	4	3	1	3	56	12	7	5	2	6	6	3	5	...	4	...	...	2
	3. Malarial Diseases	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
	4. Venereal Diseases	M.	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
	5. Septic Diseases...	M.	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		F.	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	2	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
2.—Parasitic Diseases	...	M.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	...	M.	5	2	3	...	6	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	2	...	1	1	2
		F.	...	1	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	5	3	3	...	17	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	7	2	...	1	1	2
3.—Dietetic Diseases	...	M.	7	1	2	6	105	49	8	3	6	28	13	4	6	1	7	4	4	7
		F.	2	...	3	1	82	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
		P.	9	1	5	7	187	62	11	4	7	30	14	6	7	2	8	4	8	9
	...	M.	4	2	1	2	32	4	2	2	2	6	...	1	4	...	2	4	1	2
		F.	2	1	...	...	29	3	...	1	3	3	1	5	2	1	2	...	3	3
		P.	6	3	1	2	61	7	2	3	5	9	1	6	6	1	4	4	4	5
4.—Constitutional Diseases	...	M.	3	2	6	2	57	12	2	5	2	5	3	4	4	...	4	2	...	2
		F.	1	5	3	1	36	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	5
		P.	4	7	9	3	93	17	4	6	6	10	4	7	7	1	4	3	...	3
	...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Developmental Diseases	...	M.	4	2	1	2	32	4	2	2	2	6	...	1	4	...	2	4	1	2
		F.	2	1	...	...	29	3	...	1	3	3	1	5	2	1	2	...	3	3
		P.	6	3	1	2	61	7	2	3	5	9	1	6	6	1	4	4	4	5
	...	M.	3	2	6	2	57	12	2	5	2	5	3	4	4	...	4	2	...	2
		F.	1	5	3	1	36	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	5
		P.	4	7	9	3	93	17	4	6	6	10	4	7	7	1	4	3	...	3
6.—Local Diseases	1. Diseases of Nervous System	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Diseases of Circulatory System	M.	4	2	7	1	39	7	3	3	2	2	...	6	8	2	...	1	2	5
		F.	...	1	...	...	33	4	...	4	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2
		P.	4	3	8	1	72	11	3	7	4	2	...	7	12	2	...	1	2	6
	4. Diseases of Respiratory System	M.	6	...	6	3	68	19	5	3	2	11	6	6	9	...	4	4	...	6
		F.	3	...	1	...	58	7	2	1	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	4	2	3
		P.	9	...	7	3	126	26	7	4	2	14	7	8	11	...	4	4	4	8
	5. Diseases of Digestive System	M.	13	3	4	6	87	7	5	...	2	15	2	4	5	1	3	2	...	2
		F.	5	3	5	1	81	11	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	...	3	1	3	4
		P.	18	6	9	7	168	18	9	1	5	18	4	6	7	1	5	1	5	6
7.—Violence	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Diseases of Urinary System	M.	...	1	3	1	27	3	4	...	2	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	2	1	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	1	5	2	43	7	4	...	2	2	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	8. Diseases of Organs of Generation	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Diseases of Parturition	F.	1	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
		P.	1	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
	10. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	M.	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Ill-defined and not specified Causes	1. Accident or Negligence	M.	10	6	1	7	47	15	9	2	3	12	9	9	8	1	4	5	1	5
		F.	2	1	...	2	12	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	...	1
		P.	12	7	1	9	59	18	12	3	5	14	12	10	10	2	7	7	1	6
	2. Homicide	M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...
	3. Suicide	M.	4	1	1	1	7	2	5	2	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
		F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	4	1	1	2	8	2	5	3	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	1
	4. Execution	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	M.	2	3	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1
		F.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		P.	2	3	1	...	14	...	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES...	M.	79	29	47	38	602	139	67	26	27	105	50	52	70	13	37	29	19	49
		F.	26	15	19	15	555	76	33	17	24	29	12	28	26	4	14	7	25	29
		P.	105	44	66	53	1157	215	100	43	51	134	62	80	96	17	51	36	36	74

TABLE No. XXIII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Brisbane District during the Year 1898.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XXIII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Brisbane District during the Year 1898—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XXIV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Brisbane District during the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTALS.				
																							Persons.	Males.	Females.		
CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.																											
ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																											
1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	5	3	...	10	5	5
2. Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	25	15	10
3. Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6
4a. Caisson Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Paralysis Agitans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3
9. Convulsions	17	1	...	2	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	6
10. Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Idiopathic Tetanus	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	3
ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																											
1. Otitis, Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2. Epistaxis and Disease of Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ophthalmia and Disease of Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	1	4	4	...	2	2	2	3	3	...	4	...	...	35	22	13
2. Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
4. Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Syncope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
7. Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8. Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Thrombosis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	2
10. Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	1	4	...	2	...	...	23	8	15
ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																											
1. Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Croup	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3. Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Emphysema	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
5. Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bronchitis	3	1	1	2	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	8	5	3
7. Pneumonia	14	11	5	3	1	34	7	1	2	...	1	3	3	...	4	4	3	2	5	4	5	...	...	26	11	15
8. Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
9. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	3
ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																											
1. Stomatitis, Noma	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
2. Dentition	11	5	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	7
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4
4. Dyspepsia	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7
5. Hematemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Melæna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Disease of Stomach	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5
8. Enteritis	47	13	4	1	...	65	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	79	41	38
9. Ulceration of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
11. Stricture, or Strangulation of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
12. Intussusception of Intestine	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
13. Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
14. Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Peritonitis	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	6	5
16. Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
17. Gallstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
18. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	5
19. Other Diseases of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1
20. Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																											
1. Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
2. Diseases of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3. Bronchocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																											
1. Acute Nephritis	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
2. Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	5	2	1	2	3	...	...	25	17	8
3. Uremia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
4. Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Hematuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
7. Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1
8. Other Diseases of Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.																											
1. Ovarian Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Disorders of Menstruation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Pelvic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. XXIV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in Brisbane District during the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Under 1 year.																				Unspecified.	TOTALS.		
	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Class VI.—Local Diseases—continued.																								
ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																								
1. Caries	1	...	...	1
2. Necrosis
3. Arthritis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Ostitis
5. Periostitis	1	...	1
6. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																								
1. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	1	...	...	1	...	1
2. Phlegmon
3. Cellulitis
4. Lupus
5. Ulcer, Bedsores
6. Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Pemphigus
8. Other Diseases of Integumentary System
TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	125	35	12	14	5	191	30	8	14	13	15	20	20	22	20	33	26	25	36	19	41	533	285	248
CLASS VII.—Violence.																								
ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																								
1. Fractures, Contusions	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	1
2. Gunshot Wounds	1	1	...	...
3. Cut, Stab, &c.	1	1	...	...
4. Burn	6	1	5
5. Scald	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6. Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy
7. Poison	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect
9. Drowning	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	17	...	...
10. Suffocation
11. Horse, Result of Fall from, &c.
12. Horse, Result of Kick from
13. Killed by Horned Cattle
14. Result of Vehicle Accident	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	7	...	...
15. Railway, Killed on
16. Killed by an Explosion,
17. Mining Accident, Fall of Earth
18. Mining Accidents, Other
19. Killed by Machinery
20. Killed by a Fall	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
21. Killed by Falling Tree or other Substance	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
22. Tetanus or Septicæmia, Traumatic	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
23. Injury at Birth ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
24. Surgical Operation	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
25. Struck by Lightning
26. Navel Hemorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.																								
1. Murder { a By Whites	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
b By Aborigines
c By Coloured Persons other than Aborigines
2. Manslaughter
ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.																								
1. Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2. Cut, Stab, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
3. Poison
4. Drowning	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
5. Suffocation
6. Hanging
7. Otherwise or Unspecified
ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.																								
1. Hanging
TOTAL CLASS VII. ...	4	1	2	...	7	10	4	6	7	2	7	4	7	2	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	69	55	14
CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.																								
1. Dropsy
2. Debility ...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	10
3. Atrophy
4. Inanition
5. Mortification
6. Tumour
7. Polypus
8. Abscess
9. Hemorrhage
10. Fits (Unspecified)
11. Sudden (Cause not ascertained)
12. Other Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes
TOTAL CLASS VIII. ...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	10
TOTAL DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM ALL CAUSES	279	74	40	34	21	448	82	26	37	34	41	51	52	51	38	52	49	44	59	28	64	1,157	602	555

TABLE No. XXV.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Brisbane District during each Month of the Year 1898.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XXV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Brisbane District during each Month of the Year 1898—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTALS.		
																									Males.	Females.	Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Class VI.—Local Diseases—continued.																											
ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF ORGAN OF LOCOMOTION.																											
1. Caries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Necrosis
3. Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
4. Ostitis
5. Periostitis
6. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	...	...	...	1	1
ORDER 11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																											
1. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Phlegmon
3. Cellulitis
4. Lupus
5. Ulcer, Bedsore
6. Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. Pemphigus
8. Other Diseases of Integumentary System
TOTAL CLASS VI.	18	20	20	18	30	14	19	11	18	19	22	22	31	20	22	21	14	19	41	38	24	27	26	19	285	248	533
CLASS VII.—Violence.																											
ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																											
1. Fractures, Contusions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
2. Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
3. Cut, Stab, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
4. Burn	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	6
5. Scald	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy
7. Poison	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect
9. Drowning	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	17	...	17
10. Suffocation
11. Horse, Result of Fall from, &c.
12. Horse, Result of Kick from
13. Killed by Horned Cattle
14. Result of Vehicle Accident	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	7
15. Railway, Killed on
16. Killed by an Explosion
17. Mining Accident, Fall of Earth
18. Mining Accidents, Other
19. Killed by Machinery
20. Killed by a Fall	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	5
21. Killed by a Falling Tree or other Substance	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
22. Tetanus or Septicæmia (Traumatic)	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
23. Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
24. Surgical Operation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
25. Struck by Lightning...
26. Navel Hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ORDER 2.—HOMICIDE.																											
Murder {	a By Whites ... ..		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	b By Aborigines ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c By Coloured Persons other than Aborigines ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manslaughter
ORDER 3.—SUICIDE.																											
1. Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Cut, Stab, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
3. Poison
4. Drowning	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
5. Suffocation
6. Hanging
7. Otherwise or Unspecified
ORDER 4.—EXECUTION.																											
1. Hanging
TOTAL CLASS VII.	2	1	6	...	6	...	6	1	5	...	1	...	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	10	...	7	1	55	14	69
CLASS VIII.—Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes.																											
1. Dropsy
2. Debility	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	10	14
3. Atrophy
4. Inanition
5. Mortification
6. Tumour
7. Polypus
8. Abscess
9. Hæmorrhage
10. Fits (Unspecified)
11. Sudden (Cause not ascertained)
12. Other Ill-defined or Unspecified Causes
TOTAL CLASS VIII.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	10	14
TOTAL DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM ALL CAUSES	32	34	37	33	53	33	41	32	35	41	47	34	56	48	45	55	52	55	83	86	63	61	58	43	602	555	1,157

TABLE No. XXVI.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES, FEMALES, and PERSONS at Different Periods of Life, Registered in the District of Brisbane during the Year 1898, in Totals of Orders.

CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.			Under 1 year.																				Total under 5 years.		Total Males.										Total Females.		Total Persons.	
CLASS.	ORDER.	SEX.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.													
No. and Name.	No. and Name.																																					
1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	1. Miasmatic Diseases	M.	17	8	9	8	6	48	15	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	...	2	...	89	...	...											
		F.	23	15	14	10	7	69	21	7	7	4	2	...	4	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	125	...												
		P.	40	23	23	18	13	117	36	8	9	7	4	3	6	3	3	2	5	3	4	1	3	214												
		M.	14	6	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	25	...												
		F.	21	3	1	25	...	1	1	1	1	2	31	...											
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	P.	35	9	2	46	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	56												
		M.	1	1												
		F.												
		P.	1	1												
		3. Malarial Diseases	M.											
	F.													
	P.													
	M.		1	1												
	F.													
	4. Venereal Diseases	P.	1	1												
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Septic Diseases...		M.	1	1	1	1	3												
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	P.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Parasitic Diseases	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...											
	F.	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...
	P.	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	
	3.—Dietetic Diseases	M.	5	5	...	2	12	6	1	2	4	5	8	10	9	10	6	7	5	6	5	2	...	101												
F.		3	...	1	1	...	3	3	4	1	8	8	10	7	1	7	7	7	4	...	3	...	...	80	...											
P.		8	5	1	1	3	18	4	5	8	6	16	18	19	16	11	13	15	12	10	5	5	...	...	181											
M.		27	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	32	...	...											
F.		19	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	29	...
4.—Constitutional Diseases	P.	46	...	...	1	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	...	...	...	61
	M.	16	2	1	...	...	19	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	...	3	7	4	...	57	...	...											
	F.	6	...	...	3	...	9	4	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	...	...	36	...							
	P.	22	2	1	3	...	28	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	7	2	6	8	7	9	...	...	93											
	5.—Developmental Diseases	M.	1	1	1												
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
M.		2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	5	3	7	3	2	...	2	...	39	...	...											
F.		...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	4	2	2	5	1	5	...	...	32	...								
6.—Local Diseases	P.	2	...	...	1	...	3	5	3	1	5	1	5	5	2	5	7	9	5	7	1	7	...	...	71									
	M.	13	6	2	5	1	27	5	1	3	...	1	2	...	1	1	5	3	3	6	4	7	...	69	...													
	F.	7	6	4	2	1	20	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	2	3	3	5	3	9	...	...	58							
	P.	20	12	6	7	2	47	8	1	3	...	1	4	4	2	4	7	6	6	11	7	16	...	...	127											
	7.—Violence	M.	44	13	1	2	...	60	1	2	1	...	5	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	89												
F.		37	7	4	1	1	50	7	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	3	2	2	5	...	3	...	...	81	...											
P.		81	20	5	3	1	110	8	2	2	2	6	3	1	7	3	7	3	5	6	1	4	...	...	170											
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...											
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8.—Ill-defined and not specified Causes	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	M.	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	...	28	...	...											
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P.	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	2	3	5	5	2	5	3	4	2	4	...	...	46									
	9.—Violence	M.												
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
P.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Violence	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	3	...	1	...	...	4	8	3	5	4	2	4	3	4	1	...	2	2	4	...	1	47	...	...											
	F.	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	...		
	P.	4	1	2	...	...	7	10	4	6	6	2	4	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	59									
	11.—Violence	M.	1												
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
P.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.—Violence	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13.—Violence	M.												
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Violence	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15.—Violence	M.												
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</																			

TABLE No. XXVII.

CAUSES of DEATH of MALES, FEMALES, and PERSONS Registered in Brisbane during each Month of the Year 1898, in Totals of Orders.

CLASS, ORDER, AND SEX.			JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
CLASS.	ORDER.	SEX.															
No. and Name.	No. and Name.																
1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	1. Miasmatic Diseases	M.	2	2	6	5	...	5	9	8	16	17	8	11	89	...	...
		F.	4	4	5	6	4	6	15	13	17	26	17	8	...	125	...
		P.	6	6	11	11	4	11	24	21	33	43	25	19	...	...	214
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	M.	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	7	4	25	...	...
		F.	1	2	2	5	...	2	1	3	...	6	5	4	...	31	...
		P.	5	3	5	5	1	3	1	4	...	9	12	8	...	...	56
	3. Malarial Diseases	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	5. Venereal Diseases	M.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Septic Diseases...	M.	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	7	...
		F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	10
2.—Parasitic Diseases	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Dietetic Diseases	...	M.	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	11	...
		P.	1	1	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	17
4.—Constitutional Diseases	...	M.	3	5	5	7	9	13	8	8	15	13	9	6	101	80	...
		P.	4	4	8	7	10	2	5	9	13	5	8	5	...	...	...
5.—Developmental Diseases	...	M.	2	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	2	4	3	3	32	29	...
		P.	1	4	3	...	3	...	2	6	2	1	4	3	...	...	...
6.—Local Diseases	1. Diseases of Nervous System	M.	3	6	10	3	4	3	5	4	2	7	4	6	57	36	...
		F.	5	1	3	3	4	3	5	1	2	4	4	1	...	...	...
		P.	8	7	13	6	8	6	10	5	4	11	8	7	...	...	93
	2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Diseases of Circulatory System	M.	1	5	3	4	6	5	2	3	3	4	2	1	39	...	...
		F.	1	3	1	2	2	5	3	6	1	3	3	2	...	32	...
		P.	2	8	4	6	8	10	5	9	4	7	5	3	...	...	71
	4. Diseases of Respiratory System	M.	5	1	4	6	2	6	13	11	4	9	4	4	69	58	...
		F.	2	2	5	1	5	7	8	5	5	9	6	3	...	...	...
		P.	7	3	9	7	7	13	21	16	9	18	10	7	...	...	127
	5. Diseases of Digestive System	M.	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	3	4	17	12	13	89	81	...
		F.	8	8	1	5	5	4	1	6	9	17	9	8	...	...	...
		P.	12	13	12	8	9	10	8	9	13	34	21	21	...	...	170
	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
	7. Diseases of Urinary System	M.	5	3	2	3	2	2	4	...	1	3	2	1	28	...	...
		F.	1	3	4	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	18	...
		P.	6	6	6	3	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	3	...	...	46
	8. Diseases of Organs of Generation	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	9. Diseases of Parturition	F.	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	14	...
		P.	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	14
	10. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7.—Violence	1. Accident or Negligence	M.	2	4	5	5	4	...	3	2	3	3	9	7	47	...	...
		F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	1	...	12	...
		P.	3	4	5	6	4	...	6	4	6	4	9	8	...	...	59
	2. Homicide	M.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	3. Suicide	M.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		P.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	8
	4. Execution	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Ill-defined and not specified Causes	...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
		P.	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	10	...
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	...	M.	32	37	53	41	35	47	56	45	52	83	63	58	602	...	...
		F.	34	33	33	32	41	34	48	55	55	86	61	43	...	555	...
		P.	66	70	86	73	76	81	104	100	107	169	124	101	...	...	1,157

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Registry Districts of Queensland, with the Names of the Persons holding the Office of District Registrar during the Year 1898.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—BRISBANE.

WILLIAM THEOPHILUS BLAKENEY, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.
succeeded by
JOSEPH HUGHES.
RICHARD BARON HOWARD, DEPUTY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Aramac	EDMUND FILMER CRAVEN succeeded by JOHN MACALISTER.	Logan	JOHN ALEXANDER MCARTHUR.
Balonne	JOHN MACALISTER succeeded by ARCHIBALD LEE.	Mackay	ADOLPH HASENKAMP succeeded by ARCHIBALD BLAIR GIBSON.
Blackall	RICHARD TARGET TAYLOR.	Maranoa	FREDERICK VAUGHAN succeeded by EDMUND FILMER CRAVEN.
Bowen	MARTIN O'DONOHUE.	Marathon	ERNEST EGLINTON succeeded by CHAS. AUGUSTUS MAYNE MORRIS.
Bundaberg	OSCAR EUGENE POWER succeeded by RICHARD CURTIS.	Maryborough	JOHN BLAINE.
Burke	ANDREW HENRY ZILLMAN succeeded by JAMES WOOD.	Moreton East	HENRI WILLSON HASELER.
Burnett	THOMAS ILLIDGE.	Moreton West	ROBERT MILLER.
Caboolture	THOMAS BRYCE.	Nandah	JOHN GLENEVIS CAMERON succeeded by JOHN HENRY NICHOLSON.
Cairns	HUBERT MORRIS succeeded by FREDERICK JOHN MARLOW.	Oxley	JOHN MOFFATT.
Cardwell	WILLIAM COCHRANE MILLER.	Palmer	GEORGE SYDNEY PEGUS.
Charleville	MARCUS GALLAGHER.	Peak Downs	HUGH JAMES JOHNSTON.
Clermont	WYNDHAM GUY FITZGERALD KING.	Rockhampton	FRANCIS ROBT. CHESTER-MASTER.
Clonecurry	THOS. HY. BODDINGTON.	Somerset	WILLIAM GRACE MORAN.
Cook	ARTHUR DEAN.	Springure	CLEMENT ARNETT COLLARD succeeded by JOHN WOODWARD WYNDHAM JACKSON.
Cunnamulla	CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS.	Stanley	RICHARD FREDERICK JOHN GORE.
Dalby	FREDERICK WILLIAM ROCHE.	Stanthorpe	FREDK. HAMILTON HYDE.
Darling Downs Central... ..	GEORGE ESSEX EVANS.	St. Lawrence	ALEXANDER BLYTH.
Darling Downs East	WILLIAM GARNETT HANBURY.	Tambo	ROBT. WILFRED MORAN succeeded by AUGUSTUS HY. WARNER SHAND.
Darling Downs North	FREDERICK WILLIAM ROCHE.	Taroom	ALFRED SCOTT.
Darling Downs West	OCTAVIUS ARMSTRONG.	Tiaro	JONATHAN PICKERING succeeded by ROBERT DOWLING.
Diamantina	REGINALD EDWARD HALLORAN.	Toowong	HARRY COURTENAY LUCK.
Drayton and Toowoomba	GEORGE ESSEX EVANS.	Townsville	JOHN NICHOLSON.
Enoggera	GEORGE HENRY COLE.	Warrego	JOHN WOODWARD WYNDHAM JACKSON succeeded by HEWAN LESLIE ARCHDALL.
Etheridge	PATK. MORTIMER HISHON.	Warwick	WILLIAM GARNETT HANBURY.
Fassifern	GEORGE WHITNEY.	Westwood	FRANCIS ROBT. CHESTER-MASTER.
Gladstone	ROBT. BLAINE HETHERINGTON.	Wide Bay	JOHN BLAINE.
Gympie	JOHN FARRELLY.	Woothakata	JAMES WILLIAMS.
Herberton	JOHN STEWART BERGE.		
Highfields	GEORGE ESSEX EVANS.		
Hughenden	BERNARD CANNING MACGROARTY.		
Ipswich	ROBERT MILLER.		
Kennedy	FRANK RUSSELL.		
Leichhardt	JAS. McDONALD succeeded by GEO. REYNELL ROEBUCK.		

Price, 2s. 6d.]

By Authority: EDMUND GREGORY, Government Printer, William street, Brisbane.